

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (61-7582)

DATE: 10/7/59

FROM : SAC, Pittsburgh (100-13295)

SUBJECT: HCUA

Remylet, 9/30/59.

Since the submission of relet, one letter has been submitted to the Bureau concerning the following:

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Bufile</u> | <u>Pittsburgh file</u> |
|---------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| John Woodrow Nelson | 100-287613 | 100-7151 |

Out of a total of 59 letters concerning individuals residing within the Pittsburgh Division, 59 have been submitted.

This completes this project and a final summary letter will be submitted to the Bureau.

② Bureau (RM)
1 - Pittsburgh

JWS/jep
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/11/82 BY SPJ/b

EC-36

EX-105

61-7582-4301

16 OCT 8 1959

SUBV. CONTROL

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57 OCT 13 1959

10/7/59

SAC, LA

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN
ACTIVITIES PROPOSED HEARINGS,
OCTOBER, 1959

LIST OF PERSONS FOR WHOM SUBPOENAS HAVE BEEN
PREPARED FOR APPEARANCE BEFORE COMMITTEE SET
OUT.. CASES HAVE BEEN OPENED OR RE-OPENED ON
ALL INDIVIDUALS NAMED & BUREAU WILL BE KEPT
ADVISED OF DEVELOPMENTS.

10/7/59

PLAIN

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)
FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (62-1664)
RE : HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
PROPOSED HEARINGS, OCTOBER, 1959

61 - Bureau

- (1 - 100-383605) (PHYLLIS LEBOW)
(1 - LA 100-32460)
- (1 - 100-40863) (MILTON S. KAGAN)
(1 - LA 100-42654)
- (1 - 100-212625) (HARRIETT BLUMENKRANTZ)
(1 - LA 100-18578)
- (1 - 100-390973) (JOSEPH VAN DER KAR)
(1 - LA 100-31750)
- (1 - 100-259747) [REDACTED]
(1 - LA 100-20492)
- (1 - 100-36018) (HARPER POULSON)
(1 - LA 100-23897)
- (1 - 100-236109) (LIBBY BERMAN)
(1 - LA 100-19553)
- (1 - 100-370816) (LONA WELLS)
(1 - LA 100-27030)
- (1 - 100-357341) [REDACTED]
(1 - LA 100-33554)
- (1 - 100-17939) [REDACTED]
(1 - LA 100-22822)
- (1 - 100-391087) (MURRAY GOLDBERG)
(1 - LA 100-40073)
- (1 - 100-388607) [REDACTED]
(1 - LA 100-32332)
- (1 - 100-171871) (DANIEL FRANCIS COHEN)
(1 - LA 100-42626)
- (1 - 100-418648) (ROBERT DUFF BRENT)
(1 - LA 100-31663)
- (1 - 100-395489) [REDACTED]
(1 - LA 100-36466)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6/26/80 BY SP5 RJC/mcc
5-3-96 SP4-BSh/jm
#289,186

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JST:HMS
(120)

LA 62-1664

(COPIES CONT'D)

(1 - 100-422466) (DON ORNITZ)
(1 - LA 100-28185)
(1 - 100-366563) (MARLOWE AARON BOOTH)
(1 - LA 100-27509)
(1 - 100-89179) (SIDNEY FOX)
(1 - LA 100-43288)
(1 - 100-48450) (OSCAR FUSS)
(1 - LA 100-7575)
(1 - 61-8553) (JACK FLIER)
(1 - LA 100-23727)
(1 - 100-334139) (GARRETT ECKBO)
(1 - LA 100-24375)
(1 - 100-17666) (AARON K. COHEN)
(1 - LA 100-23496)
(1 - 100-9741) (JIM MC GOWAN)
(1 - LA 100-311)
(1 - 100-404466) (WILLIAM WALLACE NORTON)
(1 - LA 100-34344)
(1 - 100-326016) (JOSEPH SNIDERMAN)
(1 - LA 100-27011)
(1 - 100-381981) [REDACTED]
(1 - LA 100-24671)
(1 - 100-375104) (JOHN KRANEN)
(1 - LA 100-33605)
(1 - 100-271139) (FRANK LAKIN)
(1 - LA 100-20664)
(1 - 100-202425) (RALPH HALL)
(1 - LA 100-33038)
(1 - 100-365430) [REDACTED]
(1 - LA 100-26534)
(1 - 100-402196) (WILLIAM RUBIN)
(1 - LA 100-36202)
(1 - 100-371372) [REDACTED]
(1 - LA 24819)

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(1 - 100-54755) (HARRY APPLETON)
(1 - LA 100-8043)
(1 - 100-378911) [REDACTED]
(1 - LA 100-25470)
(1 - 100-390788) (OSCAR E. BURREL)
(1 - LA 100-28970)
(1 - 100-387410) (EDITH CARTER)
(1 - LA 100-30179)

LA 62-1664

(COPIES CONT'D)

(1 - 100-355962) (CHARLES CORMACK)
(1 - LA 100-24902)
(1 - 100-369033) [REDACTED]
(1 - LA 100-24919)
(1 - 100-243306) (CHARLES ELLIS)
(1 - LA 100-19497)
(1 - 100-51562) (BESSIE FRIEDMAN)
(1 - LA 100-24183)
(1 - 100-357493) (PAULINE GILBERT)
(1 - LA 100-25390)
(1 - 101-6820) [REDACTED]
(1 - LA 100-23486)
(1 - 100-428153) [REDACTED]
(1 - LA 100-36454)
(1 - 100-183292) (SIDNEY MELLINKOFF)
(1 - LA 100-17252)
(1 - 100-263398) (JEAN RUBIN SPROUL)
(1 - LA 100-20240)
(1 - 100-211319) (JEREMIAH JEROME TANNENBAUM)
(1 - LA 100-26395)
(1 - 100-367742) (MICHAEL WASSERMAN)
(1 - LA 100-28470)
(1 - 100-392208) [REDACTED]
(1 - LA 100-39279)
(1 - 100-282773) (HARRY GOLDSTEIN)
(1 - LA 100-20490)
(1 - 100-414221) (LEONARD GREENBERG)
(1 - LA 100-36385)
(1 - 100-372560) (DANIEL GREENWALD)
(1 - LA 100-31413)
(1 - ELEANOR MAAS)
(1 - LA 100-25139)
(1 - 100-344872) (HARRY TANNER)
(1 - LA 100-23555)
(1 - 100-146699) [REDACTED]
(1 - LA 100-7452)

(1 - 100-372506) [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
(1 - 100-372593) [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
(1 - 100-387606) [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
(1 - 100-375582) [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

LA 62-1664

Re Los Angeles airtel to the Bureau dated 9/28/59, and
Bulet to Los Angeles dated 9/30/59.

On 10/7/59, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] HCUA, Los Angeles, whose name should be treated confidentially
if used in a report, advised that subpoenas have been prepared for
the following individuals. The subpoenas will be served on or
about 10/9/59, and will instruct the witness to appear before
the committee which will meet in Los Angeles from October 20
through 23, 1959. The individuals to be subpoenaed on 10/9/59,
are the following:

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PHYLLIS LEBOW
MILTON S. KAGAN
HARRIETT BLUMENKRANTZ
JOSEPH VAN DER KAR
[REDACTED]

HARPER POULSON
LIBBY BERMAN
LONA WELLS
[REDACTED]

MURRAY GOLDBERG
[REDACTED]

DANIEL FRANCIS COHEN
ROBERT DUFF BRENT
[REDACTED]

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DON ORNITZ
MARLOWE AARON BOOTH
SIDNEY FOX
OSCAR FUSS
JACK FLIER
GARRETT ECKBO
AARON K. COHEN
JIM MC GOWAN
WILLIAM WALLACE NORTON
JOSEPH SNIDERMAN
[REDACTED]

JOHN KRANEN
FANK LAKIN
RALPH HALL
[REDACTED]

WILLIAM RUBIN
[REDACTED]

LA 62-1664

[] stated the following individuals were considered as witnesses before the committee, but their names have been deleted and they will not be called. These individuals, whose names were previously submitted to the Bureau, are as follows:

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HARRY APPIETON
[]

OSCAR E. BURREL
EDITH CARTER
CHARLES CORMACK
[]

CHARLES ELLIS
BESSIE FRIEDMAN
PAULINE GILBERT
[]

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b7C

SIDNEY MELLINKOFF
JEAN RUBIN SPROUL
JEREMIAH JEROME TANNENBAUM
MICHAEL WASSERMAN
[]

HARRY GOLDSTEIN
LEONARD GREENBERG
DAVID GREENWALD
[]

HARRY TANNER
[]

For the information of the Bureau, cases have been opened or re-opened on all of the individuals named herein. However, in the case of list number two, these cases will be closed and up-to-date reports will not be submitted since they are not to be called before the committee at this time.

The Los Angeles Division, in order to insure compliance with Bureau instructions, has set a deadline of 10/16/59, on each case opened, and it is expected that a report or letter under each individual case caption will be submitted to the Bureau by that date.

[] advised that []
[] former informants of the FBI, Los Angeles, will appear before the committee. To date, he has been unable to locate []
[] and he has definitely decided not to use []
a current member of the Compton Club, SCDGP. For the information

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LA 62-1664

of the Bureau, [] have been interviewed by the SAC, Los Angeles. Further, they will be recontacted and instructed not to disclose any investigative techniques utilized in their operation as informants. The testimony of [] will not jeopardize the security of any informants, PSI's or other sources currently furnishing security information to the Bureau. [] will not be interviewed by SAC since he will not appear. Bureau will be kept advised of developments.

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61- 7582 - 4303

CHANGED TO

61- 6790 - 20

OCT 22 1959

NR

C

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

DATE: 10/7/59

FROM : *WB(lee)* SAC, LOS ANGELES (62-1664)

SUBJECT:

~~HOUSE COMMITTEE ON
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,
INFORMATION CONCERNING~~*Proposed Hearings, 10-19-59*

up

Remylet dated 9/28/59, which at page four names AARON K. COHEN as one who is to be subpoenaed.

Reference also is made to report of SA [] dated 6/8/59 at Los Angeles captioned "AARON K. COHEN, aka., IS-C." Subject continues in the capacity of Educational Director of the Beverly-Fairfax Section, Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP), which is set out in above-described report of SA []

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Inasmuch as a subpoena will be served on COHEN to appear before the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) and due to his position in the Communist Party (CP), no request is being made of the Bureau for authority to interview him.

AARON K. COHEN is a Key Figure of the Los Angeles Division, his Security Index card is current and tabbed detcom.

Results of any testimony given before the HCUA, by COHEN will be furnished the Bureau upon receipt.

3 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
 (1 - 100-17666)
 2 - Los Angeles
 (1 - 100-23496)
 MIB:jei
 (5)

EX 100

REC-8

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 11/14/82 BY SP6 bja/for

61-7582-4304
15 OCT 12 1959SUBV. CONTROL
Premier

COPY FILED IN

57 OCT 16 1959

1 - Mr. Rozamus

October 9, 1959

Airtel

TO: SAC, Houston (100-9523)

FROM: Director, FBI (61-7582)

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES, MISCELLANEOUS
INFORMATION CONCERNING (INTERNAL SECURITY).

ReBuairtel September 23, 1959.

Immediately submit data requested in reairtel.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

In connection with HCUA hearings, Houston Office was instructed to contact five former security informants who were potential witnesses and to ascertain whether they would be willing to testify. Reairtel requested the Bureau be furnished results of contacts with these individuals.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 3/28/88 BY SP6 BJA/EX 100

REC- 25

61-7582

12 OCT 7

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____

MJR:dlh

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53 OCT 15 1959

MAILED 25

OCT 9 - 1959

COMM-FBI

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The said HCUA transcript reveals that [redacted] in his testimony had the following to say regarding [redacted] (Note: Mr. ARENS is the Staff Director of the HCUA):

"Mr. Arens. Would you kindly, at your own pace, without at the moment telling us about other persons who were actively engaged in the conspiracy, tell us the sequence of the identifications which you had within the various units of the Communist operation in the greater Chicago area?

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[redacted] Well, I was recruited in 1934 in December by [redacted] and was assigned to Unit 5-10. At that time they called the different sections of the party by numbers like Section 5, Unit 10. It means I belonged to Section 5 and Unit 10. And I also became, in [redacted] member of the Section committee of Section 5, engaged in work with the Daily Worker. And in 1935 I attended a party training school at 1628 West Division Street.

A review of Chicago files reveals that [redacted] in his testimony apparently had reference to [redacted] the subject of captioned matter. Chicago's summary report dated 7/25, 1954 in this matter reveals that [redacted] in October furnished substantially the same information as set above to Agents of this office.

Captioned subject was removed from the Security in June, 1955. The Bureau, in 1955, forwarded to Chicago appears to be a copy of a communication dated December 9, 1955, from a confidential source abroad wherein it was stated that the subject was employed as [redacted]

This case is carried in a closed status by Chicago; however, should this office at any time in the future, as a report in captioned matter, the substance of [redacted] testimony regarding captioned subject will be incorporated therein.

For information.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

OFFICE MEMORANDUM * * * UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-369503)
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-19308)
SUBJECT: [REDACTED] Aka.
SECURITY MATTER - C

DATE: October 2, 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

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H.C.U.A.

Re Chicago airtel dated 3/16/59 in the matter entitled "COMINFIL UPWA, AFL-CIO; IS - C" wherein information was set forth regarding the hearings scheduled to be held during April, 1959 at Chicago by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) with respect to the Communist infiltration of the United Packinghouse Workers of America (UPWA), AFL-CIO, and likewise the Communist infiltration of the Die and Tool Makers Lodge Number 113 of the International Association of Machinists (IAM), AFL-CIO. Re Bureau letter dated 11/20/58 to Houston entitled "HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES; INFORMATION CONCERNING (SUBVERSIVE CONTROL)" which contained instructions for the action to be taken by the office covering the locality of HCUA hearings, both before and after said hearings.

For informational purposes in captioned matter, the Committee's executive hearings, originally scheduled for April 7 and 8, 1959, were cancelled and the public hearings, originally scheduled for April 29, 30 and May 1, 1959, were held at Chicago on May 5-7, 1959 by a Subcommittee of the HCUA. Thirteen "unfriendly" UPWA witnesses, four "unfriendly" IAM witnesses and two additional "unfriendly" witnesses not affiliated with either the UPWA or the IAM testified in response to a subpoena. Their testimony generally was not enlightening. The Committee, however, during the course of its hearings used [REDACTED]

and [REDACTED] an individual who formerly served

- 3 - Bureau (RM)
- (1 - 61-7582) (HCUA)
- 2 - Chicago
- (1 - 100-28823) (HCUA)

GCT:man
(5)

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161-7582-
NOT RECORDED
150 OCT 8 1959

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ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-369503-22

CLASS. & EXT. BY: S/K b7D
REASON FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW: 3/17/98

58 OCT 13 1959

~~(U) CONFIDENTIAL~~

Chicago as a confidential source on a limited basis) as "friendly witnesses." [redacted] according to the HCUA transcript, was a Communist Party (CP) member from 1934 to 1949 whereas [redacted] was described as having been a Party member from approximately 1942 to 1948. [redacted] was a CP member from 1944 to about 1948. These three "friendly witnesses" were all at one time affiliated with and active in the UPWA and their testimony in general related to the Communist infiltration of that union. They were not utilized for the purpose of testifying as to the Communist infiltration of the Die and Tool Makers Lodge Number 113 of the IAM and no other "friendly witness" was available nor used at the hearings for that purpose.

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The transcript of said HCUA hearings, the same being entitled "Communist Infiltration of Vital Industries and Current Communist Techniques in the Chicago, Ill., Area," reveals that testimony, as herein noted, was rendered regarding [redacted] during the course of the hearings. This individual was not one of the "unfriendly witnesses" herein before mentioned.

Inasmuch as testimony was rendered at said hearings regarding [redacted] instant letter is being submitted in accordance with the instructions contained in referenced Bureau letter dated November 20, 1958.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

OFFICE MEMORANDUM * * * UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-30273)

DATE: October 5, 1959

SUBJECT:
SECURITY MATTER - C
(COMMUNIST INDEX)

CLASS. & EXT. BY *SP6 b1A/pt*
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW *3/11/92*
H.C.U.A.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Re Chicago airtel dated 3/16/59 in the matter entitled "COMINFIL UPWA, AFL-CIO; IS - C" wherein information was set forth regarding the hearings scheduled to be held during April, 1959 at Chicago by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) with respect to the Communist infiltration of the United Packinghouse Workers of America (UPWA), AFL-CIO, and likewise the Communist infiltration of the Die and Tool Makers Lodge Number 113 of the International Association of Machinists (IAM), AFL-CIO. Re Bureau letter dated 11/20/58 to Houston entitled "HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES; INFORMATION CONCERNING (SUBVERSIVE CONTROL)" which contained instructions for the action to be taken by the office covering the locality of HCUA hearings, both before and after said hearings. Re also Chicago letter 6/3/57 captioned as above less "COMMUNIST INDEX."

For informational purposes in captioned matter, the Committee's executive hearings, originally scheduled for April 7 and 8, 1959, were cancelled and the public hearings, originally scheduled for April 29, 30 and May 1, 1959, were held at Chicago on May 5-7, 1959 by a Sub-Committee of the HCUA. Thirteen "unfriendly" UPWA witnesses, four "unfriendly" IAM witnesses and two additional "unfriendly" witnesses not affiliated with either the UPWA or the IAM testified in response to a subpoena. Their testimony generally was not enlightening. The Committee, however, during the course of its hearings used

and an individual who formerly served

- 3 - Bureau (RM)
- ① - 61-7582 (HCUA)
- 2 - Chicago
- (1 - 100-28823 (HCUA)

GCT:man
(5) OCT 14 1959

61-7582-
NOT RECORDED
150 OCT 8 1959

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Chicago as a confidential source on a limited basis) as "friendly witnesses." [redacted] according to the HCUA transcript, was a Communist Party (CP) member from 1934 to 1949 whereas [redacted] was described as having been a Party member from approximately 1942 to 1948. [redacted] was a CP member from 1944 to about 1948. These three "friendly witnesses" were all at one time affiliated with and active in the UPWA and their testimony in general related to the Communist infiltration of that union. They were not utilized for the purpose of testifying as to the Communist infiltration of the Die and Tool Makers Lodge Number 113 of the IAM and no other "friendly witness" was available nor used at the hearings for that purpose.

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The transcript of said HCUA hearings, the same being entitled "Communist Infiltration of Vital Industries and Current Communist Techniques in the Chicago, Ill., Area," reveals that testimony, as herein noted, was rendered regarding [redacted] during the course of the hearings. This individual was not one of the "unfriendly witnesses" herein before mentioned.

Inasmuch as testimony was rendered at said hearings regarding [redacted] instant letter is being submitted in accordance with the instructions contained in referenced Bureau letter dated November 20, 1958.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

The said HCUA transcript reveals that [] in his testimony had the following to say regarding [] (Note: Mr. ARENS is the Staff Director of the HCUA):

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"Mr. Arens. Would you kindly proceed with your career in the Communist operation?

[] Well, in 1940, I was working at the [] called me and told me to come down and see him. He was employed at that time with the Government employment service and he told me to go to work at [] and he gave me a referral.

Mr. Arens. Who was []

[] He was a member of the party, a former section organizer out in [] at one time. I believe it was in 1932.

Mr. Arens. All right, sir. Did you at his direction go to []

[] I did.

A review of Chicago files reveals that [] in his testimony apparently had reference to [] the subject of captioned matter. Instant file reflects that [] first came to the attention of the Chicago Office when former [] on November 23, 1954, reported him as being in attendance at a meeting of the Lightfoot Defense Committee, held on November 19, 1954. This informant, on January 12, 1955, advised that the subject had, during the 1930s or early 1940s, served as a [] the CP. There is no indication in instant file that [] has heretofore furnished information regarding captioned subject. (U)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

No report has been submitted to the Bureau in captioned matter and this case was closed on the basis of SA [] memo dated January 12, 1959, in which it was recommended that the subject be retained on the Revised Communist Index. Said memo reflected that [] at that time resided at [] in Chicago and was a [] who worked out of his home. It also reflected the following to be a resume of [] subversive activities:

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In January, 1955, [] that he was a former [] for the Communist Party. [] believed this was in the 1930's or early 1940's. (U)

[] was a member of the International Workers Order, Lodge #487 in 1949; attended meetings of the Lightfoot Defense Committee in 1954 and 1955; attended a Labor Youth League meeting in February, 1956; was active in the Chicago Joint Defense Committee to Defeat the Smith Act in 1956.

[] for the CJDC in 1957, and the Russian Workers Co-operative Association in 1956.

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[] car was observed in the vicinity of the Illinois Committee for Freedom of the Press, Picnic on July 4, 1955, and also was parked in the vicinity of the All Nations Press Picnic, July 4, 1958, held under the auspices of the Chicago Committee to Defend Democratic Rights and the Committee to Aid Victims of the Taft-Hartley Act.

SA [] memo further reflected that [] was contacted by Bureau Agents on December 31, 1958 and that the subject refused to talk with them. The recommendation that he be continued on the Revised Communist Index was based on his participation in front group activity and further because of his uncooperative attitude toward Bureau personnel seeking to interview him.

The substance of [] testimony regarding this subject will be incorporated in any future reports submitted in captioned matter by Chicago.

For information.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

MR. A. H. BELMONT

10-7-59

MR. W. A. BRANIGAN

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Euelkamp
1 -
1 - Mr. Shulart

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**THE COMMUNIST PARCEL OPERATION
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES (HCUA)
PUBLICATION, 9-25-59**

Attached is copy of captioned publication as well as one copy of a news release concerning the publication.

The publication is a report by the HCUA which attempts to set forth the benefits which communist regimes of the USSR, Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia receive by permitting their subjects to receive relief parcels from persons in the free world. The parcel operation is described as being organized in order that the communist regimes could obtain stable currency at the expense of residents of the free world.

The report contains background information concerning the formation of World Tourist, Inc., in the U.S. during the early 1930's to handle the shipment of relief packages to the Soviet Union. The report sets forth the system whereby companies in the U.S. accept and transmit packages to the Soviet Union. The companies, which are not identified, have contracts from Intourist (USSR travel agency). The U.S. companies collect from the sender in the U.S. a duty or fee which is transmitted by the company through financial channels to a Soviet bank account in Paris, France. The report sets forth specific figures pertaining to the amount of money involved and states that such figures were obtained for the period prior to 1-1-57 from the records of the Foreign Agents Registration Section of the Department of Justice. Such figures for the period subsequent to 1-1-57 were obtained by the Committee from the records of the U.S. companies involved.

The report also sets out information concerning the operation of firms which transmit or arrange for parcels to be transmitted to Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia and indicates that as a producer of stable currency, the system used in these three countries is much more productive than the system used by the Soviets. The report pointed out that in connection with the parcel operation in the satellite countries an individual sender in a free country would designate or order a specific item for the recipient in the satellite country and the actual product or goods would be disbursed to the recipient from a warehouse in the satellite country.

The information contained in the publications does not require any investigative action by the Bureau. When information is obtained

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

Enclosures (2)

① - Bufile (HCUA-61-7582)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/12/82 BY SP8 BJA/959

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 61-6780-20

Memo for Mr. Belmont
RE: THE COMMUNIST PARCEL OPERATION

by the Bureau concerning a company dealing in relief parcels transmitted to the Soviet Union or satellite countries it is believed consideration should be given to exploring that particular firm's obligation under the Foreign Agents Registration Act to make certain the provisions of the Act are being complied with. It is believed the attached publication serves a useful purpose in publicizing the fact that communist countries are utilizing the suffering and misery of their own subjects in an effort to obtain stable currency to further their causes.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. File in Bufile 61-6790 (Intourist) for information purposes.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM * * * UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-240133)
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-11061)
 SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

DATE: October 7, 1959

SECURITY MATTER - C
 (COMMUNIST INDEX)

H.C.U.A.

Re Chicago airtel dated 3/16/59 in the matter entitled "COMINFIL UPWA, AFL-CIO; IS - C" wherein information was set forth regarding the hearings scheduled to be held during April, 1959 at Chicago by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) with respect to the Communist infiltration of the United Packinghouse Workers of America (UPWA), AFL-CIO, and likewise the Communist infiltration of the Die and Tool Makers Lodge Number 113 of the International Association of Machinists (IAM), AFL-CIO. Re Bureau letter dated 11/20/58 to Houston entitled "HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES; INFORMATION CONCERNING (SUBVERSIVE CONTROL)" which contained instructions for the action to be taken by the office covering the locality of HCUA hearings, both before and after said hearings.

For informational purposes in captioned matter, the Committee's executive hearings, originally scheduled for April 7 and 8, 1959, were cancelled and the public hearings, originally scheduled for April 29, 30 and May 1, 1959, were held at Chicago on May 5-7, 1959 by a Subcommittee of the HCUA. Thirteen "unfriendly" UPWA witnesses, four "unfriendly" IAM witnesses and two additional "unfriendly" witnesses not affiliated with either the UPWA or the IAM testified in response to a subpoena. Their testimony generally was not enlightening. The Committee, however, during the course of its hearings used [REDACTED]

and [REDACTED] (an individual who formerly served

- 3 - Bureau (RM)
- (1 - 61-7582 (HCUA)
- 2 - Chicago
- (1 - 100-23823 (HCUA)

GCT:man
 (5) ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 3/12/82 BY SP6 b290k

NOT RECORDED
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ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-240133-31

Chicago as a confidential source on a limited basis) as "friendly witnesses." [redacted] according to the HCUA transcript, was a Communist Party (CP) member from 1934 to 1949 whereas [redacted] was described as having been a Party member from approximately 1942 to 1948. [redacted] was a CP member from 1944 to about 1948. These three "friendly witnesses" were all at one time affiliated with and active in the UPWA and their testimony in general related to the Communist infiltration of that union. They were not utilized for the purpose of testifying as to the Communist infiltration of the Die and Tool Makers Lodge Number 113 of the IAM and no other "friendly witness" was available nor used at the hearings for that purpose.

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The transcript of said HCUA hearings, the same being entitled "Communist Infiltration of Vital Industries and Current Communist Techniques in the Chicago, Ill., Area," reveals that testimony, as herein noted, was rendered regarding [redacted] during the course of the hearings. This individual was not one of the "unfriendly witnesses" herein before mentioned.

Inasmuch as testimony was rendered at said hearings regarding [redacted] instant letter is being submitted in accordance with the instructions contained in referenced Bureau letter dated November 20, 1958.

CG 100-11061

contemplated at this time.

The substance of [] testimony regarding [] will be incorporated in any future report submitted in this matter by Chicago.

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With further respect to [] testimony, [] said HCUA hearings, it is to be noted that the transcript revealed that this former informant had the following to say regarding one []. (Note: Mr. MOULDER and Mr. JOHANSEN are members of the HCUA):

"Mr. Moulder. The point I am trying to arrive at is direct evidence which shows that there is a direct connection between the Communist Party as it exists here in this country and the international Communist Party conspiracy referred to by our counsel, Mr. Arens; that there is a constant negotiation and contact with the Communist Party leaders in Russia, with those Communist Party leaders in other countries, and in turn with the Communist Party leaders in this country. Is that so?

[] There is a connection because how would we get reports every day? [] used to give us a report of what [] was doing in Poland, what he was doing in France, what he was doing in Czechoslovakia, or what he was doing in London. We used to get them daily from []

Mr. Moulder. That is my purpose for bringing that out. I think it is very important.

Mr. Johansen. When you say you received these reports daily, were those received at meetings or in individual conferences or what?

[] These were given to leading people in the Communist Party in the section who, in turn, would relay them to people that were directly connected with--

Mr. Johansen. Who was the individual, [] you say was the source of the reports?

The said HCUA transcript reveals that [redacted] in his testimony had the following to say concerning [redacted] (Note: Mr. ARENS is the Staff Director of the HCUA.):

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"Mr. Arens. All right sir. Proceed, if you please.

[redacted]. From there I went to [redacted]

Mr. Arens. When did you go to [redacted]

[redacted] In July of 1943.

Mr. Arens. Did you engage in Communist Party operations there?

[redacted]. No, I engaged in union activities. I met a party member there, [redacted]

Mr. Arens. Was there a cell of the Communist Party there?

[redacted] No.

Mr. Arens. All right, sir, your next activity.

[redacted] I went to work with the [redacted]

A review of Chicago files reveals that [redacted] in his testimony regarding [redacted] apparently had reference to captioned subject. Chicago's summary report dated June 18, 1952 in this matter reveals that [redacted] in October, 1951, furnished substantially the same information as set forth above to the Chicago Office.

Captioned subject was removed from the Security Index in July, 1955; however, he is currently carried on the Revised Communist Index. [redacted] has been interviewed by Agents of this office, the last time being on May 27, 1959. He was not hostile at that time; however, he denied CP membership, past or present, and stated he did not know anyone who had ever been in the Party. This case is carried in a closed status at Chicago and no further interview with him is

CG 100-11061

[redacted]

Chicago indices contain no information regarding a [redacted] and the above quoted testimony constitutes all that [redacted] had to say about him. It is possible that [redacted] had reference to [redacted] when he rendered his testimony regarding this [redacted]; however, we cannot be sure and in view of the fact that this former informant has declined to be further interviewed by Bureau personnel unless \$50.00 is "laid on the line", which attitude on his part is known to the Bureau, we are not able to otherwise easily clear up this matter of identification unless, of course, the Bureau desires to authorize the expenditure of \$50.00 for us to ask [redacted] if he in fact meant [redacted] when he said [redacted] in his testimony.

In the event the Bureau does not desire to authorize this expenditure, it is requested that the Bureau indices be searched on [redacted] and if no identifying information is forthcoming, Chicago will, UACB, take no further action to identify him and will consider instant matter as being closed.

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DIRECTOR, FBI (100-10441)

10/8/59

SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-47457)

THEODORE JOSEPH VINCENT

SM - C

OO: Los Angeles

Re Los Angeles letter to Bureau 10/1/59.

The following are the names of the individuals identified on 8/1/59 as Communist Party members before WILLIAM WHEELER, HCUA Investigator, Los Angeles, by THEODORE JOSEPH VINCENT and the areas in which he knew them:

[redacted] Washington, D.C.

[redacted] Washington, D.C.

[redacted] Washington, D.C.

JOHN ANDERSON, Washington, D.C.

[redacted] Washington, D.C.

[redacted] Washington, D.C.

[redacted] Washington, D.C.

[redacted] Washington, D.C.

[redacted] Washington, D.C.

[redacted] Washington, D.C.

[redacted] Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

[redacted] Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

- 3 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
- (1 - 61-7582)(HCUA)
- 2 - Los Angeles
- (1 - 62-1664)

REH:vml
(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/10/89 BY SP6 BJS

61-7582-
NOT RECORDED
OCT 30 1959

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ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-10441

LA 100-27457

GARY DARCY, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

[REDACTED] Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

[REDACTED] Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

[REDACTED] Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

[REDACTED] Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

[REDACTED] Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

[REDACTED] Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

[REDACTED] Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

LOUIS BERNIE, Detroit, Michigan

[REDACTED] Detroit, Michigan

[REDACTED] Alabama

[REDACTED] Alabama

JOHN DOBBS, Alabama

[REDACTED] Alabama

[REDACTED] Alabama

[REDACTED] New York City

[REDACTED] New York City

[REDACTED] New York City

[REDACTED] New York City

[REDACTED] New York City

[REDACTED] New York City

[REDACTED] New York City

[REDACTED] New York City

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LA 100-4757

[redacted] New York City
[redacted] New York City
[redacted] New York City
[redacted] New York City
[redacted] New York City
[redacted] New York City
[redacted] New York City
[redacted] Los Angeles
JIM DOBBS, Los Angeles
[redacted] Los Angeles
[redacted] Los Angeles
[redacted] Los Angeles
[redacted] Los Angeles
[redacted] Los Angeles
[redacted] Los Angeles
[redacted] Los Angeles
[redacted] Los Angeles
[redacted] Los Angeles
[redacted] Los Angeles

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The above officers have been or are being advised of VINCENT's testimony along with Bureau instructions as contained in Bureau letter to Houston, 11/20/58, entitled

LA 100-47127

"HCUA, DISCUSSION CONCERNING."

The estimated time for completion of the above project by this office is being extended until two weeks from this date.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM * * * UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 10/9/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-11718)

SUBJECT:

SECURITY MATTER - C

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Re Chicago airtel dated 3/16/59 in the matter entitled "COMINFIL UPWA, AFL-CIO; IS - C" wherein information was set forth regarding the hearings scheduled to be held during April, 1959 at Chicago by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) with respect to the Communist infiltration of the United Packinghouse Workers of America (UPWA), AFL-CIO, and likewise the Communist infiltration of the Die and Tool Makers Lodge Number 113 of the International Association of Machinists (IAM), AFL-CIO. Re Bureau letter dated 11/20/58 to Houston entitled "HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES; INFORMATION CONCERNING (SUBVERSIVE CONTROL)" which contained instructions for the action to be taken by the office covering the locality of HCUA hearings, both before and after said hearings.

For informational purposes in captioned matter, the Committee's executive hearings, originally scheduled for April 7 and 8, 1959, were cancelled and the public hearings, originally scheduled for April 29, 30 and May 1, 1959, were held at Chicago on May 5-7, 1959 by a Subcommittee of the HCUA. Thirteen "unfriendly" UPWA witnesses, four "unfriendly" IAM witnesses and two additional "unfriendly" witnesses not affiliated with either the UPWA or the IAM testified in response to a subpoena. Their testimony generally was not enlightening. The Committee, however, during the course of its hearings used

and (an individual who formerly served

- ③ - Bureau (RM)
- ① - 61-7582 (HCUA)
- 2 - Detroit (RM) (100-4549)
- 2 - Chicago
- 1 - 100-23323 (HCUA)

GCT:fes
(7)

NOT RECORDED
165 OCT 14 1959

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/12/88 BY SP6/DJ/AF

58 OCT 19 1959

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-17362-114

A review of Chicago files reveals that [] in his testimony apparently had reference to captioned subject. It appears that [] furnished information regarding the CP activity of [] to the Chicago Office in October, 1951, and in more detail than in his above quoted testimony, and it likewise appears that this information was furnished to Detroit, the office of origin in captioned matter, in Chicago letter of October 29, 1952. Detroit has, no doubt, incorporated same in investigative report form.

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It does not appear that Detroit received a copy of referenced Bureau letter of November 20, 1958. Therefore, for the information of that office, the substance of [] testimony as related above should be incorporated in any future report submitted in this matter and consideration should be given to requesting Bureau authority to interview the subject if, of course, deemed practical to do so.

For information.

Said HCUA transcript on pages 522 and 523 reveals that [redacted] Chicago, during the course of his testimony had the following to say regarding [redacted] (Note: Mr. ARENS is the Staff Director of the HCUA):

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"Mr. Arens. Would you kindly proceed with your career in the Communist operation?

[redacted] Well, in 1940. I was working at the [redacted] called me and told me to come down and see him. He was employed at that time with the Government employment service and he told me to go to work at [redacted] and he gave me a referral.

"Mr. Arens. Who was [redacted] [redacted] He was a member of the party. [redacted] He [redacted] at one time. I believe it was in 1932.

"Mr. Arens. All right, sir. Did you at his direction go to [redacted]

[redacted] I did.

"Mr. Arens. What did you do there?

[redacted] Well, first meeting I had before I got into the [redacted] I had a meeting with [redacted] at Forum Hall.

"Mr. Arens. Pause there for a moment. Do you here and now, while you are under oath, identify each and every one of those persons whose names you just called off, as persons who, to your certain knowledge, were members of the Communist Party?

[redacted] I do.

"Mr. Arens. Was there a Communist Party tentacle or branch at [redacted]

[redacted] There was."

Chicago as a confidential source on a limited basis) as "friendly witnesses." [redacted] according to the HCUA transcript, was a Communist Party (CP) member from 1934 to 1949 whereas [redacted] was described as having been a Party member from approximately 1942 to 1948. [redacted] was a CP member from 1944 to about 1948. These three "friendly witnesses" were all at one time affiliated with and active in the UPWA and their testimony in general related to the Communist infiltration of that union. They were not utilized for the purpose of testifying as to the Communist infiltration of the Die and Tool Makers Lodge Number 113 of the IAM and no other "friendly witness" was available nor used at the hearings for that purpose.

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The transcript of said HCUA hearings, the same being entitled "Communist Infiltration of Vital Industries and Current Communist Techniques in the Chicago, Ill., Area," reveals that testimony as herein noted. was rendered regarding [redacted] during the course of the hearings. This individual was not one of the "unfriendly witnesses" herein before mentioned.

Inasmuch as testimony was rendered at said hearings regarding [redacted] instant letter is being submitted in accordance with the instructions contained in referenced Bureau letter dated November 20, 1958.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OFFICE MEMORANDUM * * * UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-12390)

SUBJECT: SECURITY MATTER - C

DATE: 10/5/59

DECLASSIFIED BY SP6 DJR
ON 3/17/82

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Re Chicago airtel dated 3/16/59 in the matter entitled "COMINFIL UPWA, AFL-CIO; IS - C" wherein information was set forth regarding the hearings scheduled to be held during April, 1959 at Chicago by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) with respect to the Communist infiltration of the United Packinghouse Workers of America (UPWA), AFL-CIO, and likewise the Communist infiltration of the Die and Tool Makers Lodge Number 113 of the International Association of Machinists (IAM), AFL-CIO. Re Bureau letter dated 11/20/58 to Houston entitled "HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES; INFORMATION CONCERNING (SUBVERSIVE CONTROL)" which contained instructions for the action to be taken by the office covering the locality of HCUA hearings, both before and after said hearings.

For informational purposes in captioned matter, the Committee's executive hearings, originally scheduled for April 7 and 8, 1959, were cancelled and the public hearings, originally scheduled for April 29, 30 and May 1, 1959, were held at Chicago on May 5-7, 1959 by a Subcommittee of the HCUA. Thirteen "unfriendly" UPWA witnesses, four "unfriendly" IAM witnesses and two additional "unfriendly" witnesses not affiliated with either the UPWA or the IAM testified in response to a subpoena. Their testimony generally was not enlightening. The Committee, however, during the course of its hearings used

and (an individual who formerly served

- ④ - Bureau (RM)
 - 1 - 100-35553 (UPWA)
 - ① - 61-7522 (HCUA)
- 3 - Chicago
 - 1 - 100-3009 (UPWA)
 - 1 - 100-23623 (HCUA)

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Classified by 6076 WAH/RWS
Exempt from GDS Category 2 8-30-78
Date of Declassification Indefinite

101-7582
NOT RECORDED
165 OCT 14 1959

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD
OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP
ON 9-1-78

57 OCT 19 1959

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

100-227211-9 handled

Chicago as a confidential source on a limited basis) as "friendly witnesses." [redacted] according to the HCUA transcript, was a Communist Party (CP) member from 1934 to 1949 whereas [redacted] was described as having been a Party member from approximately 1942 to 1948. [redacted] was a CP member from 1944 to about 1948. These three "friendly witnesses" were all at one time affiliated with and active in the UPWA and their testimony in general related to the Communist infiltration of that union. They were not utilized for the purpose of testifying as to the Communist infiltration of the Die and Tool Makers Lodge Number 113 of the IAM and no other "friendly witness" was available nor used at the hearings for that purpose. (C/W)

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The transcript of said HCUA hearings, the same being entitled "Communist Infiltration of Vital Industries and Current Communist Techniques in the Chicago, Ill., Area," reveals that testimony, as herein noted, was rendered regarding [redacted] during the course of the hearings. This individual was not one of the "unfriendly witnesses" herein before mentioned.

Inasmuch as testimony was rendered at said hearings regarding [redacted] instant letter is being submitted in accordance with the instructions contained in referenced Bureau letter dated November 20, 1958.

Said HCUA transcript reveals that [] during the course of his testimony had the following to say regarding [] (Note: Mr. ARENS is the Staff Director of the HCUA):

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"Mr. Arens. Tell us, please, the various entities within the meatpacking industry to which you were connected as a comrade.

[] I was connected [] the small house branch of the Packinghouse Section.

"Mr. Arens. What comprised the small house branch?

[] The small house branch consisted of small plants that employed say 300 or 400 people, 100 people, and they were all combined together in one branch of the section.

"Mr. Arens. Could you tell us how the Packinghouse Section was made up?

[] The Packinghouse Section was made up of three or four branches. There were the Swift branch, the Armour branch, the Wilson branch, and the small house branch.

"Mr. Arens. Who was chairman or in leadership capacity in the Swift branch?

[] Well, they had a problem in the Swift plant branch. They were trying to find leadership. They had several that they tried. They had tried [] They tried [] They tried Charley Proctor.

"Mr. Arens. Were all of them known by you to be members of the Communist Party?

[] Definitely.

"Mr. Arens. Did you serve in closed Communist Party meetings with them?

[] Yes.

"Mr. Arens. How about the Armour branch. Who were in leadership capacity at the Armour branch?

[] You had [] I have several names if you care to. I have some notes in my pocket.

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"Mr. Arens. I want to get into the identities of a number of people a little later on. I just at the moment want the leaders. The Armour branch.

[redacted] Armour branch, [redacted]

"Mr. Arens. Give the full names, please?

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A review of Chicago files reveals that [redacted] in his testimony apparently had reference to captioned subject. Instant file reveals that [redacted] the Communist Party in 1947, because of his misappropriation of some \$40,000 of union funds during the time he was [redacted] Local 347 of the UPWA. The Bureau, in its letter of October 6, 1947, advised that the subject's security index card had been cancelled. A Chicago Tribune clipping, dated March 4, 1949, contained in Chicago's file reveals that the subject was located and arrested "last July" and had been found guilty of embezzlement of \$2,921 of union funds in State Court at Chicago and that March 18, 1949, had been set as the date for a hearing on a motion for a new trial. Chicago's file does not reveal any information as to [redacted] current activity or whereabouts. (S)(u)

The Chicago file in this matter reveals that [redacted] in May, 1951, identified [redacted] as an individual he had known as a CP member. A closing report was submitted by Chicago in this matter on September 2, 1947; hence, [redacted] information has not been incorporated in investigative report form. However, the same will be incorporated in the event Chicago should have occasion to submit a report in captioned matter at any time in the future. (S)(u)

For information.

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OFFICE MEMORANDUM * * * UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-247101) DATE: 10/9/59
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-12230)
SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

SECURITY MATTER - C
(COMMUNIST INFL)

DECLASSIFIED BY [REDACTED]
ON 3/12/82

Re Chicago airtel dated 3/16/59 in the matter entitled "COMINFIL UPWA, AFL-CIO; IS - C" wherein information was set forth regarding the hearings scheduled to be held during April, 1959 at Chicago by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) with respect to the Communist infiltration of the United Packinghouse Workers of America (UPWA), AFL-CIO, and likewise the Communist infiltration of the Die and Tool Makers Lodge Number 113 of the International Association of Machinists (IAM), AFL-CIO. Re Bureau letter dated 11/20/58 to Houston entitled "HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES; INFORMATION CONCERNING (SUBVERSIVE CONTROL)" which contained instructions for the action to be taken by the office covering the locality of HCUA hearings, both before and after said hearings.

For informational purposes in captioned matter, the Committee's executive hearings, originally scheduled for April 7 and 8, 1959, were cancelled and the public hearings, originally scheduled for April 29, 30 and May 1, 1959, were held at Chicago on May 5-7, 1959 by a Subcommittee of the HCUA. Thirteen "unfriendly" UPWA witnesses, four "unfriendly" IAM witnesses and two additional "unfriendly" witnesses not affiliated with either the UPWA or the IAM testified in response to a subpoena. Their testimony generally was not enlightening. The Committee, however, during the course of its hearings used [REDACTED]

and [REDACTED] (an individual who formerly served

- ① - Bureau (RM)
 - 1 - 100-35650 (UPWA)
 - ② - 01-7532 (HCUA)
- ③ - Chicago
 - 1 - 100-2000 (UPWA)
 - 1 - 100-23323 (HCUA)

CCF:205
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161-7582-
NOT RECORDED
165 OCT 14 1959

Classified by 6076 WAH/RWS
Exempt from GDS Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

50 OCT 20 1959

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APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD
OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP
ON 9/11/82

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100-247101-25 Handled
ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

Chicago as a confidential source on a limited basis) as "friendly witnesses." [redacted] according to the HCUA transcript, was a Communist Party (CP) member from 1934 to 1949 whereas [redacted] was described as having been a Party member from approximately 1942 to 1948. [redacted] was a CP member from 1944 to about 1948. These three "friendly witnesses" were all at one time affiliated with and active in the UPWA and their testimony in general related to the Communist infiltration of that union. They were not utilized for the purpose of testifying as to the Communist infiltration of the Die and Tool Makers Lodge Number 113 of the IAM and no other "friendly witness" was available nor used at the hearings for that purpose. (S) (u)

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The transcript of said HCUA hearings, the same being entitled "Communist Infiltration of Vital Industries and Current Communist Techniques in the Chicago, Ill., Area," reveals that testimony, as herein noted, was rendered regarding [redacted] during the course of the hearings. This individual was not one of the "unfriendly witnesses" herein before mentioned.

Inasmuch as testimony was rendered at said hearings regarding [redacted], instant letter is being submitted in accordance with the instructions contained in referenced Bureau letter dated November 20, 1958.

Said HCUA transcript reveals that [redacted] during the course of their testimony had the following to say regarding [redacted] (Note: Mr. ARENS is the Staff Director of the HCUA):

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"Mr. Arens, Would you kindly proceed with your career in the Communist operation?

[redacted] Well, in 1940, I was working at the [redacted] [redacted] called me and told me to come down and see him. He was employed at that time with the Government employment service and he told me to go to work at [redacted] and he gave me a referral.

"Mr. Arens, Who was [redacted] [redacted] He was a member of the party, a former [redacted] at one time. I believe it was in 1932.

"Mr. Arens. All right, sir. Did you at his direction go to [redacted]

[redacted] I did.

"Mr. Arens, What did you do there?

[redacted] Well, first meeting I had before I got into the [redacted] branch, I had a meeting with [redacted] at Forum Hall.

"Mr. Arens, Pause there for a moment. Do you here and now, while you are under oath, identify each and every one of those persons whose names you just called off, as persons who, to your certain knowledge, were members of the Communist Party?

[redacted] I do.

"Mr. Arens, Was there a Communist Party tentacle or branch at [redacted]

[redacted] There was."

"Mr. Arens. Tell us, please, the various entities within the meatpacking industry to which you were connected as a comrade.

[redacted] I was connected [redacted] the small house branch of the Packinghouse Section.

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"Mr. Arens. What comprised the small house branch?

[redacted] The small house branch consisted of small plants that employed say 300 or 400 people, 100 people, and they were all combined together in one branch of the section.

"Mr. Arens. Could you tell us how the Packinghouse Section was made up?

[redacted] The Packinghouse Section was made up of three or four branches. There were the Swift branch, the Armour branch, the Wilson branch, and the small house branch.

"Mr. Arens. Who was chairman or in leadership capacity in the Swift branch?

[redacted] Well, they had a problem in the Swift plant branch. They were trying to find leadership. They had several that they tried. They had tried [redacted] They tried [redacted] They tried Charley Proctor.

"Mr. Arens. Were all of them known by you to be members of the Communist Party?

[redacted] Definitely.

"Mr. Arens. Did you serve in closed Communist Party meetings with them?

[redacted] Yes.

"Mr. Arens. How about the Armour branch. Who were in leadership capacity at the Armour branch?

[redacted] You had [redacted] I have several names if you care to. I have some notes in my pocket.

"Mr. Arens. I want to get into the identities of a number of people a little later on. I just at the moment want the leaders. The Armour branch.

[redacted] Armour branch, [redacted]

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"Mr. Arens. Give the full names, please?"

[redacted]

[redacted]

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A review of Chicago files reveals that [redacted] and [redacted] in their testimony apparently had reference to captioned subject. Chicago's summary report, dated December 9, 1953, in this matter reveals that [redacted] on June 26, 1953, advised that he was "of the opinion" the subject was a CP member until 1948, "and may still be". It does not appear that [redacted] has heretofore furnished information regarding the subject to the Chicago Office. (S)

The subject was deleted from the security index in July, 1955. He is currently carried on the Revised Communist Index after having been reconsidered for retention thereon in August, 1959. The memorandum of SA [redacted], dated August 18, 1959, recommending his retention on the Revised Communist Index, stated that INS at Chicago, by letter dated July 23, 1959, had requested any and all pertinent information possessed with respect to this subject inasmuch as such Service was desirous of revoking his citizenship and that, therefore, in view of such request no interview with [redacted] was recommended at that time.

Should Chicago have occasion to submit a report in captioned matter at any time in the future, the substance of the testimony of [redacted] will be incorporated therein.

For information,

~~JAITH~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

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OFFICE MEMORANDUM * * * UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-34546)

DATE: 10/9/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-3333)

SUBJECT: aka
SECURITY MATTER - C

DECLASSIFIED BY SP6 b/Apt
ON 3/10/82

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Re Chicago airtel dated 3/16/59 in the matter entitled "COMINFIL UPWA, AFL-CIO; IS - C" wherein information was set forth regarding the hearings scheduled to be held during April, 1959 at Chicago by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) with respect to the Communist infiltration of the United Packinghouse Workers of America (UPWA), AFL-CIO, and likewise the Communist infiltration of the Die and Tool Makers Lodge Number 113 of the International Association of Machinists (IAM), AFL-CIO. Re Bureau letter dated 11/20/58 to Houston entitled "HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES; INFORMATION CONCERNING (SUBVERSIVE CONTROL)" which contained instructions for the action to be taken by the office covering the locality of HCUA hearings, both before and after said hearings.

For informational purposes in captioned matter, the Committee's executive hearings, originally scheduled for April 7 and 8, 1959, were cancelled and the public hearings, originally scheduled for April 29, 30 and May 1, 1959, were held at Chicago on May 5-7, 1959 by a Subcommittee of the HCUA. Thirteen "unfriendly" UPWA witnesses, four "unfriendly" IAM witnesses and two additional "unfriendly" witnesses not affiliated with either the UPWA or the IAM testified in response to a subpoena. Their testimony generally was not enlightening. The Committee, however, during the course of its hearings used

and (an individual who formerly served

- (4) - Bureau (RM)
1 - 100-35658 (UPWA)
1 - 61-7582 (HCUA)
3 - Chicago
1 - 100-8009 (UPWA)
1 - 100-28823 (HCUA)

GCT:fes
(7)

Classified by 6076 WAH/RWS
Exempt from GDS Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

161-7582
NOT RECORDED
165 OCT 14 1959

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b7D

50 OCT 20 1959

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

43 Randed

100-34546

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD
OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP
ON 9/28/59

Chicago as a confidential source on a limited basis) as "friendly witnesses." [redacted] according to the HCUA transcript, was a Communist Party (CP) member from 1934 to 1949 whereas [redacted] was described as having been a Party member from approximately 1942 to 1948. [redacted] was a CP member from 1944 to about 1948. These three "friendly witnesses" were all at one time affiliated with and active in the UPWA and their testimony in general related to the Communist infiltration of that union. They were not utilized for the purpose of testifying as to the Communist infiltration of the Die and Tool Makers Lodge Number 113 of the IAM and no other "friendly witness" was available nor used at the hearings for that purpose. *(Signature)*

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The transcript of said HCUA hearings, the same being entitled "Communist Infiltration of Vital Industries and Current Communist Techniques in the Chicago, Ill., Area," reveals that testimony, as herein noted, was rendered regarding [redacted] during the course of the hearings. This individual was not one of the "unfriendly witnesses" herein before mentioned.

Inasmuch as testimony was rendered at said hearings regarding [redacted], instant letter is being submitted in accordance with the instructions contained in referenced Bureau letter dated November 20, 1958.

Said HCUA transcript revealed that [] during the course of his testimony had the following to say regarding [] (Note: Mr. ARENS is the Staff Director of the HCUA):

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"Mr. Arens, Did the Communist Party have anything to do based upon your information with the financing of the present headquarters of the United Packinghouse Workers in the Chicago area?

[] Yes.

"Mr. Arens, Can you tell us about that?

[] I happened to be at the ground-breaking ceremonies, I think the summer of 1947, and at that time I was standing in the crowd a man came up to me that I recognized as [] and he recognized me and we shook hands.

"Mr. Arens, Was he a Communist?

[] Yes. He told me that he had designed this building and was in the process of building it.

"Mr. Arens, Did he tell you about the processes of financing it?

[] No, he didn't tell me."

It does not appear that [] has heretofore furnished the information, to which he testified before the HCUA, to the Chicago Office. However, and with respect to his testimony, the same does not appear to be responsive to Mr. ARENS' original question, which apparently referred to the financing of the "present headquarters" of the UPWA in Chicago--either that or the year 1947 would appear to be in error. The UPWA International Office is and has for years been located in the Transportation Building which is a large office building near the Loop area in Chicago. District 1 Headquarters has for years and until September, 1953, been located in a very old building at 4359 South Wabash in Chicago; however, the present headquarters of District 1 is in a new \$500,000 building at the same address. This new building was dedicated in September, 1953, and only required a year or so to

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

be built. The thought occurs to Chicago that [] may have meant 1957 rather than 1947, or that "1947" was a mistake of the stenographer recording the testimony. (S)(u)

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Captioned subject was removed from the Security Index in 1955, and from the Revised Communist Index in September, 1959. He has been interviewed on three occasions in the past at which time he refused to admit past membership in the Communist Party or furnish information regarding other persons.

This case is carried in a closed status in the Chicago Office; however, should a report be submitted at any time in the future the substance of [] testimony regarding the subject will be incorporated therein.

For information.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

DATE: October 12, 1959

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-28823)

SUBJECT: H.C.U.A - Chicago Hearings
May 5-7, 1959

Re Chicago letter dated 10/5/59.

More letters under the individual case caption, which are being submitted in connection with instant project, are on the way to the Bureau.

For info.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/12/82 BY SP6 BTG/PTOCT 14 11 28 AM '59
RECEIVED
FBI - CHICAGO

EX 100

REC-10

61-7582-4306

OCT 15 1959

② - Bureau
1 - ChicagoGCT:gmf
(3)

SUBV. CONTROL

52 OCT 20 1959

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-402693)

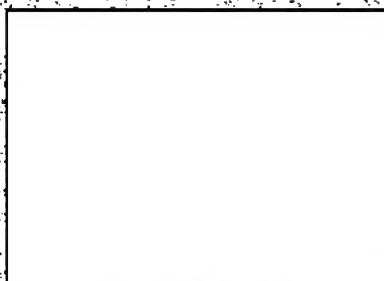
10/9/59

SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-44325)

JOHN W. DICKINSON
SM - C
(OO: LA)

Re Los Angeles letter to Bureau 10/1/59.

This is to advise that cases opened on the following individuals identified by subject before WILLIAM A. WHEELER, Committee Investigator, HCUA, in executive session at Los Angeles, California on 7/31/59, have all been handled per Bureau instructions. These individuals all reside within the Los Angeles Division:



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JOHN W. DICKINSON has been previously interviewed by Bureau agents on 9/16/58, at which time he freely furnished information concerning Communist Party activities in Santa Barbara, California. In his testimony before HCUA DICKINSON furnished no information which was not already in the possession of the Bureau as well as the Los Angeles Office.

In view of the above, Bureau authority is not being requested to reinterview DICKINSON at this time.

As no further investigation is required at this time, this case is being placed in a closed status.

- 3 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
(1 - 61-7582)(HCUA)
2 - Los Angeles
(1 - 62-1664)

WAS:CEA
(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/12/82 BY SP6 BJS/ST

61-7582-
NOT RECORDED

OCT 13 1959

52 OCT 16 1959

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-44325-13

DECODED COPY

XXX Radio

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~☐ Teletype

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont Z
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

URGENT 10-7-59

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAC, SAN JUAN 071342

3/12/82
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP6 BJA
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3/12/92

HCUA, INFORMATION CONCERNING (INTERNAL SECURITY). REURRAD
OCTOBER 6, 1959. I DO NOT FEEL THAT [REDACTED] SHOULD
BE INCLUDED ON THE LIST OF POSSIBLE WITNESSES FOR HCUA HEARINGS.
IT IS MY BELIEF THAT THE APPEARANCE OF THE TWO INFORMANTS COULD
SUBJECT THEM TO POSSIBLE CONTEMPT ACTION LATER, AND ALSO THE
POSSIBILITY OF PERJURY EXISTS. I DO NOT BELIEVE THAT EITHER
INFORMANT WOULD KNOWINGLY COMMIT PERJURY; HOWEVER, I DO NOT
BELIEVE THEY SHOULD BE EXPOSED TO THE POSSIBILITY. IT IS MY
SUGGESTION THAT THE FOLLOWING NAMES BE DELETED FROM THE HCUA
LIST AS SET FORTH IN MY LET SEPTEMBER 24, 1959: RAMON NEGRON,
[REDACTED] JUAN B. PEREZ AND MARTINIANO AYALA
SEGARRA. THE REMAINDER OF THE NAMES ON THE LIST ARE, FOR THE
MOST PART, OF PEOPLE WHO AT THE PRESENT TIME ARE OFFICERS OF THE
PCP OR WHO IN THE PAST HAVE BEEN OFFICERS. THE DELETION OF THE
ABOVE - MENTIONED NAMES WOULD REMOVE ALL PRESENT RANK AND FILE
MEMBERS OF THE PCP. (U)

RECEIVED: 11:05 AM RADIO

11:37 AM CODING UNIT

HL 61-7582-4307

REC-10

25 OCT 14 1959

cc: Mr. Tolson
Memo Baumgardner to Belmont
10-8-59
cc: [unclear]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)
(100-31976)

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (62-1664)
(100-30655)

SUBJECT: HCUA;

DATE: 10/12/59

SAMPSON ISAAC SKOLNICK;
SM - C.

Re Washington Field Office letter to the Bureau
8/21/59 and Los Angeles letter to the Bureau 10/5/59.

Los Angeles has furnished the Bureau information
on the following additional individuals:



SHIFRA GOLDA GOLDMAN

BEN DOBBS

ESTELLE PARNES

The Bureau will be kept advised regarding the
remainder of the individuals involved in this matter.

4 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
2 - Los Angeles

(6)
DVG:bla

2d
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/12/62 BY 506 bja/r

REC-32

61-7582-4308

16 OCT 16 1959

SUBV. CONTROL

OCT 21 1959

b6
b7C

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-31976

F B I

Date: 10/13/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)
 FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (62-1664)
 SUBJECT: ^o HCUA,
 PROPOSES HEARINGS
 OCTOBER, 1959
 INFORMATION CONCERNING

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 3/12/62 BY SP6 b1/2p5

id Re Los Angeles airtel to Bureau, 10/12/59.

WILLIAM A. WHEELER, West Coast Representative, HCUA, Los Angeles, on 10/13/59 advised that the subpoena which had been issued to MARLOWE AARON BOOTH ordering him to appear before the HCUA on or about 10/20/59 in Room 229, Federal Building, Los Angeles, California, will be canceled inasmuch as BOOTH's doctor has advised that BOOTH is suffering from cancer and heart trouble.

⑥ - Bureau

(1 - 100-366563) (MARLOWE AARON BOOTH)
 (1 - 100-393752) [REDACTED]
 (1 - 100-328594) (RAYME ELLIS)

2 - San Francisco

(1 - 100-) (ELEANOR MAAS)

5 - Los Angeles

(1 - 100-27509) (BOOTH)
 (1 - 100-25139) (MAAS)
 (1 - 100-35084) [REDACTED]
 (1 - 100-22323) (RAYME ELLIS)

b6
 b7c

JST:slb
 (13)

REC-98

OCT 15 1959

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Approved: *JS*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

Per

52 OCT 23 1959

SUBV CONTROL

LA 62-1664

WHEELER advised that ELEANOR MAAS, who resides at 2124 15th Avenue, San Francisco, California, and who is employed as a teacher at the Colma Elementary School, Daly City, San Mateo County, California, has been served with a subpoena to appear before the Committee on or about 10/20/59. WHEELER stated she is being represented by FRANCIS MC TERNAN, attorney at law, San Francisco, California. WHEELER advised MC TERNAN is the brother of JOHN MC TERNAN, attorney at law, Los Angeles.

Reference is made to Los Angeles airtel to the Director dated 10/12/59, a cc of which was furnished to San Francisco. WHEELER today advised that [redacted]

[redacted], who was reported to be an [redacted] at [redacted] San Francisco, and who resides at [redacted] San Francisco, is the wife of [redacted]

[redacted] She is not identical with the [redacted] who was previously identified to him, and, accordingly, the subpoena for [redacted] will be canceled and consideration will be given to the issuance of a new subpoena to be issued in the name of [redacted] Accordingly, San Francisco is requested to discontinue in this matter.

WHEELER advised subpoenas have been issued for [redacted] and his [redacted] RAYME ELLIS, who are residents of Los Angeles, California. Their cases will be opened and handled in accordance with Bureau instructions.

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b7c

F B I

Date: 10/12/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (62-1664)

SUBJECT: HCUA
PROPOSED HEARINGS
OCTOBER, 1959
INFORMATION CONCERNING

House Committee on Un-American Activities

ReBulet to Los Angeles, 9/30/59; and Los Angeles airtel to the Bureau, 10/7/59.

WILLIAM A. WHEELER, West Coast Representative, HCUA, has advised that [redacted] who presently resides at [redacted] California, will be subpoenaed as a friendly witness before the Committee, who will hold hearings in Room 229, Federal Building, Los Angeles, beginning 10/20/59 and ending 10/23/59.

5 - Bureau

(1 - 100-372593) [redacted]

(1 - 101-6820) [redacted]

5 - San Francisco

(1 - [redacted])

(1 - [redacted])

3 - Los Angeles

(1 - 100-23846) [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

JST:slb
(13)

REC- 99

61-7582-4310

OCT 14 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/12/02 BY 606 b7C

52 OCT 22 1959 DATE

Approved: WBEA
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-372593-101-6820

LA 62-1664

For the information of San Francisco, public session hearings will explore the Western Division, SCDP, and executive hearings will be held concerning the Wonderland Youth Center, Los Angeles, and miscellaneous items.

WHEELER advised that additional witnesses are under consideration, and the Bureau will be furnished the names of these witnesses as soon as their identities are known.

The Bureau by letter dated 9/30/59 directed the attention of the Los Angeles Division to Section 107Q15 dealing with interviews by the SAC of former informants who are expected to testify in any hearing. The Bureau advised that efforts should be made to make certain that a former informant, i.e. [redacted], should not disclose any investigative techniques utilized in her operation as an informant.

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b7D

San Francisco is requested to contact [redacted] for the purpose of interview in keeping with Bureau instructions.

WHEELER has advised that he has issued a subpoena for [redacted] with offices in [redacted] San Francisco. She resides at [redacted], San Francisco.

F B I

Date: 10/15/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (62-1664)

RE: HOUSE COMMITTEE ON
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES;
IS - C; CINAL.

CLASS. & EXT. BY *Spl. 4/17/92*

REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2

DATE OF REVIEW *3/16/92*

(U)

Information from LA-4010-S* indicates that DOROTHY HEALEY, Chairman, SCDGP, stated on 10/14/59 that she hardly knew any of the individuals who have been subpoenaed for forthcoming HCUA hearings in Los Angeles. HEALEY stated that 90 percent of those subpoenaed are not "our people." (U)

- 3 - Bureau (REGISTERED AM)
1 - San Francisco (Info) (REGISTERED) (AM)
1 - Los Angeles (62-1664)
1 - Los Angeles 100-43372 (cinal)

WNP:bla
(6)

*Prepared
C. H. H.*

EX 100

REC-91-7582-4311

20 OCT 17 1959

SUBV CONTROL

CENTRAL RESEARCH

Approved: *W. B. G.*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

*cc. Personnel
cc. Hinks*

40-11-100-43372-3
20 OCT 22 1959

F B I

Date: 10/15/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (62-1664)

RE: HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN
ACTIVITIES PROPOSED HEARINGS
OCTOBER, 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/12/82 BY SP 66201

On 10/15/59 WILLIAM A. WHEELER, West Coast
Representative, HCUA, Los Angeles, advised a subpoena
has been issued for [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Los Angeles, ordering her to appear
before the HCUA on or about [REDACTED]. WHEELER advised
that committee will meet in public session in Room 229,
Federal Building, Los Angeles, beginning on Tuesday, [REDACTED],
and ending [REDACTED]. A one day of executive session
hearings will be held by the committee according to
WHEELER.

The case re [REDACTED] will be opened in the
Los Angeles Division and a report or letter submitted to
the Bureau in the immediate future.

- ③ - Bureau
2 - Los Angeles
(1 - 100-44882)

JST/djc
(5)

REC- 99
EX- 105

61-7582-4312
20 OCT 17 1959

SUBV CONTROL

46
58 OCT 22 1959

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

b6
b7C

ENCLOSURES TO BUREAU 3

Bureau 67-7582

WFO 100-22169

By memo dated 10/19/59

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/12/82 BY SP6BIA/pt

ENCLOSURE



4313

Dear Mr. Williams:

During the recent trouble over sending all that Communist Art to the exhibition at Moscow, I read what you said in the paper and got your address. I am sending this letter to be mailed by a friend in a city where I have never been and am using a borrowed typewriter to write this. Although neither my husband nor I have any personal connection with art, I served for a certain time, as one of the voluntary secretaries at meetings and I was assigned to take notes at the meetings of the "Artists and Writers" secret meetings. No notes on policy and methods were to be taken out, after I got home at night, I sat down and typed off all I could remember of what was discussed, for my own guidance. I became an ardent, working Communist because my only brother, the dearest thing in life to me was killed in one of the wars - but the Party never knew this, so this does not identify me. I hated war and the Party promised "no more war".

Here are the notes just as I took them down. I wish Fulton Lewis, President Eisenhower and others in high places could have copies. Then they would know what it is all about. We have long since moved from the city where this took place and I was small fry anyway. Still, for the safety of our children and my husband's business, I cannot sign this. But please believe that every word is true and authentic to the last detail. You will probably understand it better than I did but it was all so cold-blooded and destructive that, sometimes it made me sick. I finally couldn't take it any longer and resigned and moved away. They have probably forgotten all about me, I was just one of several and they would be hard to guess which one, but please understand when I sign myself merely..

A Friend of truth and decency.

NOTES ON PARTY WORK AND POLICY IN THE U.S.

Special department ART

In entering this campaign to undermine social institutions in the U.S. through increase in crime, vice, labor unrest, juvenile delinquency, race war, degeneration of all cultural activity, we must remember we are working for great goal of uniting entire world under Comm. wh will rid world of war forever. Whatever is necessary to achieve goal is good. keep in mind benefits to all mankind through our victory however disagreeable and seemingly evil, merely bad means to good end. Necessary but temporary

Capitalism must fail. matter of time. need not wait but must work to speed disintegration and dissolution of existing system in U.S.

to do this, must, promote confusion- uncertainty lack of faith in Cap.

Institutions. Breed doubt- uncertainty- suspicion- wherever possible

our special assignment ART

Art in U.S. unorganized undefended - open to conspiracy - helpless

to prevent our take-over - Every artist individualist - no cohesion

or group spirit among artists - every artist egotist, resents every

every other - we must use this to limit set one against other by plan

we are disciplined, have plan of attack - artists have no defense

Almost too easy to be pushed short push-over

our plan to encourage to promote ugliness, repulsive, meaningless art.

People more influenced by their art than they ever realize

subtle, unconscious but effective means to depress spirit

Art- highest expression of national spirit and ideals

Destroy art- you break down morale - speed internal disintegration

destroy faith in own culture by removing all inspirational ideals

of beauty - substitute insane, ugly, revolting art When Party

takes over, ~~art~~ beauty in art will be restored, as in Russia -

never allow disgusting art to be identified as RUSSIAN art. We will

in U.S., create this situation/then point to it as examples of AMERICAN ideals.

This condition will come about eventually by itself but we cannot wait for it to happen Must speed the process

have a clear field , nothing will be done to stop us

Do not worry about what top Soviet politicians may say or do. Just window-dressings! Our work goes on, never changes. Our goal is fixed and unalterable. The top side-show is for the gullible. Pay no attention to it.

The danger is that this New Art will come to be taken for granted before it has had time to create its depressing effect and really become fashionable. Some politicians are already pointing to it as a proof of freedom of action. Can you beat that?

PROGRAM Remove all inspiring and beautiful art from all exhibits and substitute degenerate art in its place. Have murals painted out (abstract art substituted. Keep rational art out of all public exhibits allow only empty or distorted art to be shown in museums, dealer's exhibits. Try for meaningless emptiness. Have art showing inspirational or beautiful figures removed, ~~or~~ gradually, but soon as possible. Eliminate all good sculpture from parks and bldgs, substitute shapeless, awkward and meaningless forms, tie junk together and set it up as sculpture

Public Justification — "This is the NEW art. Advanced. Progressive. "Creative". "Rises above mere imitation of nature" and art is never a mere imitation of nature but we will say that.

OK of Americans are born morose. Pampered, spoiled, like sheep; eager to conform. No personal courage. All run with the herd. If life has sapped their power to think. Will follow any fad to be in style. We can on this. Experiments up to now have proven that American men and especially women will do anything if they are told it is "the style" the latest thing. We merely need make this hideous art fashionable and we're in, all the way. They'll lap it up like hungry pigs.

METHOD

Must control ART CRITICS ALL ART MUSEUM DIRECTORS
Art teachers in public and private schools
Find out how all these people got their jobs, who controls appointments. Give them chance to take program by promises (promise anything) threats when necessary. Have others selected to take their jobs replace with
Throw out all who will not cooperate and ~~fix~~ party members. This art requires no art ability so any good man can pose as "modern" artist, smear paint on canvas or push together meaningless "sculpture" DO NOT REVEAL PLAN

tactic

Do not identify this ~~work~~ with the real purpose. Insist it

is the ADVANCED art. Only let victim into the actual program plan when you are SURE he is helpless to act against us. If

any become really troublesome, liquidation may be in order.

This will be cared for by another department. Not your

concern. (There will be "an accident". Too bad)

artist

Every ~~skilled~~, talented, ~~is~~ automatically an enemy to our plan.

Never mention his name. Or when necessary characterize him as "passed, old hat, behind the times, a degenerated, stiffed saint, incapable of receiving new ideas, superannuated, living in the dead past," ~~insist that~~ ^{call} all good and competent art, is "dated". The one thing the shallow-minded American is most afraid of is of being "out of style", not "up-to-date". Use this fact to the limit. Scare them into line.

Admit the value of the OLD MASTERS but say ~~this~~ art all belongs in the past. Anyone who does as well or better today, however original, must be regarded merely as ^{"apeing"} the old masters." Casual ridicule is the most effective here. Every creator of inspirational art MUST be discredited. If there is no other way, start a whispering campaign. Make it personal. People are eager to believe evil about an artist. and extermination. Never let your art critics on the papers give them any mention whatever in the press. For us, they do not exist. We must "break their hearts." They have no comeback. They may scream and rage. We will

merely say they are mad for being left behind the procession. Their own fault, etc. Can't adjust to progress. (Amazing the easy success this tactic has had -- to date.)

Use every sick-brained fanatic. Tell him ^{he} is "great misunderstood genius."

Be careful never to give the goofs any assignment requiring ability. More useful as general propaganda. Useful where mere numbers are required when we must "speak for the artists of our day". "We represent the artists of this community." - good as names on a petition. - as votes in a meeting. Never admit them into inner councils. Their loyalty assured since, without us, they are nothing - and they know it. Remember our goal always,

CONFUSION, DOUBT, UNCERTAINTY

Have designated Little Rock, Ark., as theatre for next race trouble. Our agents, blk and white, already living as citizens. Central Southern location. Catchy name. Concentrating all our action in one location. Will create action, take movies; "improve" them later in Moscow for Asiatic consumption.

Most Americans are conformist in the extreme - our subversive art program gives them a chance where they can rebel safely against "convention" - be defiant, daring, revolutionary. So we guide them to create the situation we want. We have already succeeded in removing some of the finest pieces from American museums and substituting monstrosities. This is done quietly. Some show surprise but feel there is nothing they can do about it - so do nothing. It is astonishing what we have been able to get away with. Even our most experienced psychologists directing operations, can scarcely believe it. No good critic wants to be the first to step up and protest. It is almost a shame to take advantage of these silly, cowardly people. It is a proof of what object syncophants democracy makes of people.

Artists to boost and follow.

PICASSO - Pablo Picasso Ruez Paris. Is our man. Source of income. We sell him to rich Americans. Let PFR keep 50%. Mention his name wherever possible.

Henry Moore - Sculptor. Depraved, sick brain. Repulsive work. Our man. Boost wherever possible. London, Eng.

International Exhibits. Find out about these in advance. Cultural exchange programs. Get control. Keep connection dark. Put distorted and inferior work in all traveling shows. Important because agents in every country know our program here and presence of degenerate art in these shows, will be proof to them of our progress and give them encouragement. Also publications like LIFE will print full page, full color reproductions which will circulate all over world, proof to Communists everywhere of our success in degenerating American culture, softening them up for take-over.

Ours is only one department of this work but it is one they can see and check on. Only Americans themselves have no idea what is going on, what is being done to them. We are way ahead of music, literature, etc.

FUNDS. We are soldiers out of uniform so must live on the country. Our Motto.. Destroy them and make they pay the bill themselves. Inlist rich, fashionable women; encourage to take up art. Tell them great hidden talent, undiscovered genius. Induce to join movement and contribute to the cause of advanced, progressive art. Flatter, call them magnificent trail-balzers. Today we must accept gifts. (Later, we take it all)

Betrayer, turncoat. Suppose someone "in the know" reveals inside dope? Answer; No one will believe you. It's been tried. Americans totally lack conditioning for realizing and comprehending oriental conspiracy. Supreme gullibility foremost characteristic of entire nation. You can prove what we're doing in Black and white - they still won't believe it. They think it's a spontaneous, aesthetic development and even people not in the know write articles about it.

Have designated Little Rock, Ark., as theatre for next race trouble. Our agents, blk and whites, already living as citizens. Central Southern location. Catchy name. Concentrating all our action in one location. Will create action, take movies; "improve" them later in Moscow for relations, consumption.

Most Americans are conformist in the extreme - our subversive art program gives them a chance where they can rebel safely against "convention" - be defiant, daring, revolutionary. So we guide them to create the situation we want. We have already succeeded in removing some of the finest pieces from American museums and substituting monstrosities. This is done quietly. Some show surprise but feel there is nothing they can do about it - so do nothing. It is astonishing that we have been able to get away with. Even our most experienced payoffs, experts directing operations, can scarcely believe it. No good citizen wants to be the first to step up and protest. It is almost a shame to take advantage of these silly, cowardly people. It is a proof of what object syncophants democracy makes of people.

Artists to boost and follow.

PICASSO - Pablo Picasso Ruesz Paris. is our man. Source of income. we sell him to rich Americans. let FFR keep 50%. Mention his name wherever possible.

Henry Moore - Sculptor. Depressed, sick brain. Repulsive work. Our man. Boost wherever possible. London, Eng.

International Exhibits. Find out about these in advance. Cultural exchange programs. Get control. Keep connection dark. Put distorted and inferior work in all traveling shows. Important because events in every country know our program here and presence of degenerate art in these shows, will be proof to them of our progress and give them encouragement. Also publications like LIFE will print full page, full color reproductions which will circulate all over world, proof to Communists everywhere of our success in degenerating American culture, softening them up for take-over.

Ours is only one department of this work but it is one they can see and check on. Only Americans themselves have no idea what is going on, what is being done to them. We are way ahead of music, literature, etc.

FUNDS. We are soldiers out of uniform so must live on the country. Our Motto. Destroy them and make they pay the bill themselves. Indulge rich, fashionable women; encourage to take up art. Tell the great hidden talent, undiscovered genius. Induce to join movement and contribute to the cause of advanced, progressive art. Flatter, call them magnificent trail-balzers. Today we must accept gifts. (Later, we take it all)

Betrayer, turncoat. Suppose someone "in the know" reveals inside dope? Answer; No one will believe you. It's been tried. Americans totally lack conditioning for realizing and comprehending oriental conspiracy. Supreme gullibility foremost characteristic of entire nation. You can prove what we're doing in Black and white - they still won't believe it. They think it's a spontaneous, aesthetic development and even people not in the know write long articles to promote it.

05

art. Our writers are all set to "explain" it in such a way as to merely increase the confusion and self-doubt.

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10

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10

Days of bearded Nihilist with dagger and bomb
are gone New approach sympathetic everybody
has something in their life they don't like...find out what
it is and then point out that, when the Soviet system takes over,
their particular trouble will be healed. Forever. New Hope. Parad. on e-
Always take grotesque art seriously keep straight face before

most outrageous monstrosity you can devise pretend to see deep

hidden inner meanings pity those who do not understand

~~never show resentment always gentle, friendly~~
~~Don't argue; merely soothe and promise~~

Smile; be sincere;
shake hands.

Attend all art meetings; give good advice; be helpful
WIN CONFIDENCE

in U.S.
Promises. Army of people engaged in art, growing steadily; small percent
have ghost of talent.

Promise all will be taken care of when Russia wins world.

"Russian Government has deep respect for culture. If you choose to

devote yourself to experimental art in Russia, government will
grant you income to carry out your experiments without inter-
ference. All who choose to be artists, taken care of for life
by Soviet Govt." (Make them really believe it!)

Dr. Morton (woman) of San Francisco being groomed for UNESCO which we
control.

This is not a collage game; this is war. We cannot afford to be
"good sports", give the other side ANY advantages.

Under Modern Art, we can place our operators in the highest
places and no one can do anything to stop us. American authorities
are afraid of art- leave it strictly alone -which gives us Carte Blanche
when and if accused of subversion ridiculous accuser as unbalanced,
crack-pot.. not all there.. seeing spooks.. boogy men. All will believe YOU. We have made tests of this Can scare off any American
by calling him crazy a nut shut him up fast scared or being thought
quasars. Art most unprotected dept. of Am. Life No shadow of interference
to date. Better artists rage and rant in studios -but do nothing
no organized opposition can't get together

Keep trusted working force small. Use numbers only when needed to

overwhelm opposition
Break up opposition friendships by telling each friend something

visionous you heard the other friend say about them. They seldom ever

get together and compare notes artists touchy..easily offended, sus-

picious of rivals in profession ready to believe any slander we

must use these facts intelligently to melt away any united action

should it spring up...

Emphasize American culture purely commercial
Soviet Russia Culture before money high ideals
this is true enough to be used
We did not create "Modern Art" but developed and
support it--something we can use...spreading to every
so-called "free" country who copy what U.S. does
must make the world believe this in American art.

will send it for us
and best before
and

Dear Mr. Williams:

Here is one more sheet of notes which was overlooked when I sent you the others. Your art organization may know all this by now but at the time no one knew what was going on and many still do not know. So many in America are busy as beavers playing the Soviet game without being aware of it. Have had no contact with artists for several years but still see this subversive art being reproduced in all the magazines. In the old days, it was believed that nothing could, or would be done to check them or uncover their campaigns to degrade American culture as a means of building doubt, uncertainty, suspicion, lack of faith in democratic institutions. Most Capitalist Americans still detest this ugly stuff yet it is being spread all over the world as Capitalist Art, by the Soviet agencies.

It's just like they are always trying to promote strikes in the labor movement to disrupt American industry and then turning to the rest of the world and saying "See how bad the Capitalist system works? Nothing but trouble. o trouble, no strikes in the Soviet Union."

One more thing I remember; if you are planning to do something to somebody, always accuse that person of doing the same thing to you FIRST. Then it will seem he is getting only what is coming to him, in just retaliation. They even use this tactic on other NATIONS!

-A Friend of Our Country.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

DATE: 10/19/59

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-22169)

ATTENTION: Records Section

SUBJECT: HCUA

EX-124

REC-61

House Un American Activities Committee

HCUA has released Part 2 of a publication entitled
"The Crimes of Khrushchev".

Three copies of this publication are enclosed for
 the Bureau and two copies are enclosed for New York.

- ② Bureau (Encls. 3)
- 2- New York (Encls. 2) (RM)
- 1- WFO

JAC:rps
 (5)

Orig Booklet Filed
62-104045-1003
 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 3/12/82 BY SP-6 JTB/STW

1 Encl
re Tamm co
Rem 2-1060
ETW

ENCLOSURE/ATTACHED

REC-35

61-7582-4313

13 OCT 20 1959

3 ENCLOSURES
1 cc ENCL. DET. 1/23/67
FILED IN 62-104045-1003
TO REPLACE WHICH IS MISSING
ORIGINAL
CRIME/VOL
EX-133

58 NOV 4 1959

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-10441)

10/15/59

SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-4737)

THEODORE JOSEPH VINCENT

SM - C

(OO: LA)

Re Los Angeles letter to Bureau 10/8/59.

This is to advise that these cases continue to be handled per Bureau instructions. Bureau will be kept advised.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/12/2001 BY SP-6 JAC

3 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
(1 - 61-7582) (JUCUA)
2 - Los Angeles
(1 - 62-1664)

REM:CEA
(5)

61-7582-
NOT RECORDED
174 OCT 19 1959

58 OCT 22 1959

ORIGINAL FILED IN
100-10441-97

10/16/59

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL - REGISTERED

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-48450)
FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-7575)
SUBJECT: OSCAR ROBBINS FUSS
SM - C
OO: Los Angeles

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP6 BJA
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3/12/02

Rerep of SA ROMNEY STEWART dated 10/21/58 at Los Angeles.

RE: HCUA HEARINGS SCHEDULED
OCTOBER, 1959, LOS ANGELES,
CALIFORNIA

Attention is directed to airtel 10/7/59 captioned HCUA PROPOSED HEARINGS, OCT. 1959, wherein information is set forth that a subpoena had been prepared for FUSS.

A suitable pretext telephone call on 9/30/59 to FUSS at his home address, 9091 Wonderland Park Avenue, Los Angeles, by SA WILLIAM P. SHEEHAN verified that he continues to reside at this address and continues as business manager of Local 23, Jewelry Workers, and Secretary-Treasurer of the Pacific Coast Council of Jewelry Workers, International Union, A.F. of L., Local 23, room 716, 424 South Broadway, Los Angeles.

It is noted that no additional information indicating subversive activities on the part of the subject appears in the files of the Los Angeles Office since referenced report was prepared on 10/21/58. Consequently, no report is being prepared by this office at this time. FUSS's name appears in the Revised Communist Index of the Los Angeles Office.

3 - Bureau
2 - Los Angeles (1 - 62-1664)

MPS:cey
(5)

161-7572-
NOT RECORDED
78 OCT 20 1959

52 OCT 22 1959

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 45

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-7575

For the information of the Bureau, FUSS's name was referred to in reports of SA WILLIAM C. PATTERSON captioned "[redacted] IS - R," dated 3/4/59 and 4/14/59 (Bufile 105-313 and Los Angeles file 105-6114). FUSS was identified as a subscriber to a telephone number called from a telephone number subscribed to by [redacted]. Information is not known as to the purpose of the telephone call.

b6
b7C

[redacted] Los Angeles, is in contact of [redacted] (Bufile 105-17705) who was identified in October, 1958 as involved in Soviet Intelligence in the United States. In view of the relationship, it was desired that [redacted] contacts and acquaintances be identified.

Regarding the Communist activities of FUSS in recent years, it is noted that the last information reported concerned an item furnished by a highly confidential source in the summer of 1958 to the effect that his CP membership was being classified by the CP. He is not being considered for interview at this time because of his high position in a labor union.

The following informants familiar with activities in the Southern California District Communist Party in the Los Angeles area were contacted on 9/3/59 by SA SHEEHAN regarding FUSS. They advised that they had no information concerning any current interest in the CP by FUSS. The informants are identified as follows, namely, [redacted]

b7D

FUSS's file is being placed in a ~~closed~~ status at this time.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OFFICE MEMORANDUM * * * UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-369770) DATE: 10/15/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-20723)

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] aka
SECURITY MATTER - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/15/82 BY SP6 b12 pr

b6
b7C

Re Chicago airtel dated 3/16/59 in the matter entitled "COMINFIL UPWA, AFL-CIO; IS - C" wherein information was set forth regarding the hearings scheduled to be held during April, 1959 at Chicago by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) with respect to the Communist infiltration of the United Packinghouse Workers of America (UPWA), AFL-CIO, and likewise the Communist infiltration of the Die and Tool Makers Lodge Number 113 of the International Association of Machinists (IAM), AFL-CIO. Re Bureau letter dated 11/20/58 to Houston entitled "HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES; INFORMATION CONCERNING (SUBVERSIVE CONTROL)" which contained instructions for the action to be taken by the office covering the locality of HCUA hearings, both before and after said hearings.

For informational purposes in captioned matter, the Committee's executive hearings, originally scheduled for April 7 and 8, 1959, were cancelled and the public hearings, originally scheduled for April 29, 30 and May 1, 1959, were held at Chicago on May 5-7, 1959 by a Subcommittee of the HCUA. Thirteen "unfriendly" UPWA witnesses, four "unfriendly" IAM witnesses and two additional "unfriendly" witnesses not affiliated with either the UPWA or the IAM testified in response to a subpoena. Their testimony generally was not enlightening. The Committee, however, during the course of its hearings used [REDACTED]

and [REDACTED] (an individual who formerly served

- ③ - Bureau (RM)
1 - 61-7592 (HCUA)
2 - Chicago
1 - 100-29323 (HCUA)

GCT:ies
(5)

61-7592-
NOT RECORDED
186 OCT 20 1959

b6
b7C
b7D

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-369770-20

119
58 OCT 23 1959

Chicago as a confidential source on a limited basis) as "friendly witnesses." [redacted] according to the HCUA transcript, was a Communist Party (CP) member from 1934 to 1949 whereas [redacted] was described as having been a Party member from approximately 1942 to 1948. [redacted] was a CP member from 1944 to about 1948. These three "friendly witnesses" were all at one time affiliated with and active in the UPWA and their testimony in general related to the Communist infiltration of that union. They were not utilized for the purpose of testifying as to the Communist infiltration of the Die and Tool Makers Lodge Number 113 of the IAM and no other "friendly witness" was available nor used at the hearings for that purpose.

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The transcript of said HCUA hearings, the same being entitled "Communist Infiltration of Vital Industries and Current Communist Techniques in the Chicago, Ill., Area," reveals that testimony, as herein noted, was rendered regarding [redacted] during the course of the hearings. This individual was not one of the "unfriendly witnesses" herein before mentioned.

Inasmuch as testimony was rendered at said hearings regarding [redacted] instant letter is being submitted in accordance with the instructions contained in referenced Bureau letter dated November 20, 1958.

Said HCUA transcript reveals that [redacted] in his testimony had the following to say regarding [redacted] (Note: Mr. ARENS is the Staff Director of the HCUA):

b6
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b7D

"Mr. Arens. All right, sir, your next activity.

[redacted] I went to work with the [redacted]

"Mr. Arens. When?

[redacted] That was in 1948. And there I met [redacted] who was a member of the party. There was no cell there to my knowledge. And from there I went and got a release and tried to get a job at a higher skill, and I went over to the union hall, and Herb March told me to try to get a job in one of the small houses. That I attempted and didn't meet with success and I stopped in the employment office at [redacted] and asked if they were hiring [redacted] and they called out to the shop foreman, and I got a job as a [redacted]

Chicago's summary report, dated July 8, 1954, in captioned matter reveals that [redacted] on October 5, 1951, identified the subject herein as having been known to him as a CP member in 1943.

[redacted] upon being contacted for interview on May 29, 1957; refused to talk with Bureau Agents and, according to Chicago's report in captioned matter dated June 25, 1959, she was not interviewed at that time because of her attitude and likewise because she was stated to be [redacted] the [redacted], a Communist dominated weekly Czech language newspaper, which in the past two years carried an editorial which criticized FBI interviews in the security field.

The substance of [redacted] testimony as quoted above will be incorporated in the next report submitted by Chicago in captioned matter.

For information.

CONFIDENTIAL

OFFICE MEMORANDUM * * * UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-331057) DATE: 10/15/59
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-15333)
SUBJECT: [REDACTED]
~~SECURITY MATTER - C~~

DECLASSIFIED BY SP6 bja/T
ON 3/10/80

b6
b7C

Re Chicago airtel dated 3/16/59 in the matter entitled "COMINFIL UPWA, AFL-CIO; IS - C" wherein information was set forth regarding the hearings scheduled to be held during April, 1959 at Chicago by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) with respect to the Communist infiltration of the United Packinghouse Workers of America (UPWA), AFL-CIO, and likewise the Communist infiltration of the Die and Tool Makers Lodge Number 113 of the International Association of Machinists (IAM), AFL-CIO. Re Bureau letter dated 11/20/58 to Houston entitled "HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES; INFORMATION CONCERNING (SUBVERSIVE CONTROL)" which contained instructions for the action to be taken by the office covering the locality of HCUA hearings, both before and after said hearings.

For informational purposes in captioned matter, the Committee's executive hearings, originally scheduled for April 7 and 8, 1959, were cancelled and the public hearings, originally scheduled for April 29, 30 and May 1, 1959, were held at Chicago on May 5-7, 1959 by a Subcommittee of the HCUA. Thirteen "unfriendly" UPWA witnesses, four "unfriendly" IAM witnesses and two additional "unfriendly" witnesses not affiliated with either the UPWA or the IAM testified in response to a subpoena. Their testimony generally was not enlightening. The Committee, however, during the course of its hearings used [REDACTED]

and [REDACTED] (an individual who formerly served [REDACTED])

- 4 - Bureau (RM)
1 - 100-35653 (UPWA)
1 - 01-7092 (HCUA)
3 - Chicago
1 - 100-3002 (UPWA)
1 - 100-23923 (HCUA)

Classified by 6076 WAH/RWS
Exempt from GDS Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

41-7582-

NOT RECORDED
178 OCT 20 1959

CC: 205
(7)

50 OCT 23 1959

CONFIDENTIAL

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD
OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP
ON 8-31-78

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-331057-53 handled

b6
b7C
b7D

Chicago as a confidential source on a limited basis) as "friendly witnesses." [redacted] according to the HCUA transcript, was a Communist Party (CP) member from 1934 to 1949 whereas [redacted] was described as having been a Party member from approximately 1942 to 1948. [redacted] was a CP member from 1944 to about 1948. These three "friendly witnesses" were all at one time affiliated with and active in the UPWA and their testimony in general related to the Communist infiltration of that union. They were not utilized for the purpose of testifying as to the Communist infiltration of the Die and Tool Makers Lodge Number 113 of the IAM and no other "friendly witness" was available nor used at the hearings for that purpose. (4)(u)

b6
b7C
b7D

The transcript of said HCUA hearings, the same being entitled "Communist Infiltration of Vital Industries and Current Communist Techniques in the Chicago, Ill., Area," reveals that testimony, as herein noted, was rendered regarding [redacted] during the course of the hearings. This individual was not one of the "unfriendly witnesses" herein before mentioned.

Inasmuch as testimony was rendered at said hearings regarding [redacted] instant letter is being submitted in accordance with the instructions contained in referenced Bureau letter dated November 20, 1958.

Said HCUA transcript reveals that [] during the course of his testimony had the following to say regarding [] (Note: Mr. ARENS is the Staff Director of the HCUA):

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b7D

"Mr. Arens. Tell us, please, the various entities within the meatpacking industry to which you were connected as a comrade.

[] I was connected [] the small house branch of the Packinghouse Section.

"Mr. Arens. What comprised the small house branch?

[] The small house branch consisted of small plants that employed say 300 or 400 people, 100 people, and they were all combined together in one branch of the section.

"Mr. Arens. Could you tell us how the Packinghouse Section was made up?

[] The Packinghouse Section was made up of three or four branches. There were the Swift branch, the Armour branch, the Wilson branch, and the small house branch.

"Mr. Arens. Who was chairman or in leadership capacity in the Swift branch?

[] Well, they had a problem in the Swift plant branch. They were trying to find leadership. They had several that they tried. They had tried [] They tried [] They tried Charley Proctor.

"Mr. Arens. Were all of them known by you to be members of the Communist Party?

[] Definitely.

"Mr. Arens. Did you serve in closed Communist Party meetings with them?

[] Yes.

"Mr. Arens. How about the Armour branch. Who were in leadership capacity at the Armour branch?

[redacted] You had [redacted]
I have several names if you care to. I have some notes in my pocket.

b6
b7C
b7D

"Mr. Arens. I want to get into the identities of a number of people a little later on. I just at the moment want the leaders. The Armour branch.

[redacted] Armour branch, [redacted]

"Mr. Arens. Give the full names, please?

[redacted]
[redacted]

"Mr. Arens. How about the Wilson branch?

[redacted] Wilson branch consisted of [redacted]
[redacted]

"Mr. Arens. Were they the leaders?

[redacted] They were the top ones.

"Mr. Arens. How about the small house unit?

[redacted] As to the small house unit, [redacted]
[redacted] the small house unit. We had--

"Mr. Arens. Did you have associates in leadership?

[redacted] I had associates in the [redacted]
[redacted] in the Illinois Meat Co. we had a leader by the name of [redacted] and--

"Mr. Arens. Did that pretty well include the leadership?

[redacted] That included the top leadership. There were others but they were not considered leaders."

A review of Chicago files reveals that [redacted]
[redacted] the subject herein and now retired, formerly worked for [redacted] Company; hence it would appear that [redacted] in his testimony had reference to captioned subject, an individual concerning whom it does not appear he has heretofore furnished information to this office. (S)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

According to Chicago's report of September 22, 1959, this subject was not interviewed because of the possibility of compromising several informants who continually report on him.

The substance of the testimony of [redacted] regarding [redacted] will be incorporated in the next report submitted in captioned matter by Chicago.

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b7D

For information.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OFFICE MEMORANDUM * * * UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-0-

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

DATE: 10/15/59

SECURITY MATTER - C
O.O. NEW YORK

DECLASSIFIED BY hpb bja

ON 3

WMA

Re Chicago airtel dated 3/16/59 in the matter entitled "COMINFIL UPWA, AFL-CIO; IS - C" wherein information was set forth regarding the hearings scheduled to be held during April, 1959 at Chicago by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) with respect to the Communist infiltration of the United Packinghouse Workers of America (UPWA), AFL-CIO, and likewise the Communist infiltration of the Die and Tool Makers Lodge Number 113 of the International Association of Machinists (IAM), AFL-CIO. Re Bureau letter dated 11/20/58 to Houston entitled HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES; INFORMATION CONCERNING (SUBVERSIVE CONTROL)" which contained instructions for the action to be taken by the office covering the locality of HCUA hearings, both before and after said hearings.

For informational purposes in captioned matter, the Committee's executive hearings, originally scheduled for April 7 and 8, 1959, were cancelled and the public hearings, originally scheduled for April 29, 30 and May 1, 1959, were held at Chicago on May 5-7, 1959 by a Sub-Committee of the HCUA. Thirteen "unfriendly" UPWA witnesses, four "unfriendly" IAM witnesses and two additional "unfriendly" witnesses not affiliated with either the UPWA or the IAM testified in response to a subpoena. Their testimony generally was not enlightening. The Committee, however, during the course of its hearings used [REDACTED]

and [REDACTED] (an individual who formerly served

- ④ - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - 100-35638 (UPWA)
 - 1 - 61-7582 (HCUA)
- 2 - New York (RM)
- 3 - Chicago
- 1 - 100-8008 (UPWA)
 - 1 - 100-28823 (HCUA)

GCR:fes
(9)

OCT 28 1959

Classified by 2076 WAG/8815
Exempt from GDS Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

61-7582-
NOT RECORDED
186 OCT 20 1959

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD
OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP
ON 8-31-78

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C

b6
b7C
b7D

Chicago as a confidential source on a limited basis) as "friendly witnesses." [redacted] according to the HCUA transcript, was a Communist Party (CP) member from 1934 to 1949 whereas [redacted] was described as having been a Party member from approximately 1942 to 1948. [redacted] was a CP member from 1944 to about 1948. These three "friendly witnesses" were all at one time affiliated with and active in the UPWA and their testimony in general related to the Communist infiltration of that union. They were not utilized for the purpose of testifying as to the Communist infiltration of the Die and Tool Makers Lodge Number 113 of the IAM and no other "friendly witness" was available nor used at the hearings for that purpose. (S) (U)

b6
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The transcript of said HCUA hearings, the same being entitled "Communist Infiltration of Vital Industries and Current Communist Techniques in the Chicago, Ill., Area," reveals that testimony, as herein noted, was rendered regarding [redacted] during the course of the hearings. This individual was not one of the "unfriendly witnesses" herein before mentioned.

Inasmuch as testimony was rendered at said hearings regarding [redacted] instant letter is being submitted in accordance with the instructions contained in referenced Bureau letter dated November 20, 1958.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Said HCUA transcript on page 534 reveals that [] Chicago, during the course of his testimony had the following to say regarding [] (Note: Mr. ARENS is the Staff Director of the HCUA):

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"Mr. Arens. Did you know as a Communist, []

[] Yes, I know []. He is from New York District 6. I attended caucus meetings with [] in meetings that we had prior to convention or during conventions. In Montreal I recall we had a caucus meeting at which [] was in attendance where only party people were present.

"Mr. Arens. Did you know as a Communist, []

[] Yes, I knew []. He is also from New York and I met him through the same way I met []

"Mr. Arens. Could you tell us a word about his activities in the Communist conspiracy?

[] Well, [] was considered one of the party people in the New York area.

"The only occasion I had to be in the presence of [] in party meetings was when we had these various caucus meetings except the one we had in Chicago in 1947 prior to the 1947 convention at which time party people throughout the country were present and the subject of discussion at that time was to get rid of [] was leaning too far to the right, you can't work with him, can't do anything with him and therefore he must go."

It does not appear that [] has heretofore furnished information regarding [] to the Chicago Office, and Chicago has no subject file on him.

Inasmuch as [] is described as being from New York City and as working for UPWA District 6, copies of this letter are being furnished the New York Office in accordance with instructions contained in referenced Bureau letter of November 20, 1953. Copies of this letter are in possession of that office.

For information.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OFFICE MEMORANDUM * * * UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-301100) DATE: 10/15/59
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-10333) **CONFIDENTIAL**
 SUBJECT: [REDACTED] **SECURITY MATTER - C**
O.O. NEWARK

DECLASSIFIED BY SP6 BJA
 ON 3/15/82

b6
 b7C

Re Chicago airtel dated 3/16/59 in the matter entitled "COMINFIL UPWA, AFL-CIO; IS - C" wherein information was set forth regarding the hearings scheduled to be held during April, 1959 at Chicago by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) with respect to the Communist infiltration of the United Packinghouse Workers of America (UPWA), AFL-CIO, and likewise the Communist infiltration of the Die and Tool Makers Lodge Number 113 of the International Association of Machinists (IAM), AFL-CIO. Re Bureau letter dated 11/20/58 to Houston entitled "HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES; INFORMATION CONCERNING (SUBVERSIVE CONTROL)" which contained instructions for the action to be taken by the office covering the locality of HCUA hearings, both before and after said hearings.

For informational purposes in captioned matter, the Committee's executive hearings, originally scheduled for April 7 and 8, 1959, were cancelled and the public hearings, originally scheduled for April 29, 30 and May 1, 1959, were held at Chicago on May 5-7, 1959 by a Subcommittee of the HCUA. Thirteen "unfriendly" UPWA witnesses, four "unfriendly" IAM witnesses and two additional "unfriendly" witnesses not affiliated with either the UPWA or the IAM testified in response to a subpoena. Their testimony generally was not enlightening. The Committee, however, during the course of its hearings used [REDACTED]

and [REDACTED] (an individual who formerly served

- ① - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - 100-30033 (UPWA)
- ① - 61-7532 (HCUA)
- 2 - Newark (100-30011) (RM)
- ① - Chicago
- 1 - 100-30033 (UPWA)
- 1 - 100-30023 (HCUA)

CCF:100
 (5)

61-7532-
 NOT RECORDED
 186 OCT 20 1959

b6
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 b7D

50 OCT 23 1959 **CONFIDENTIAL**

9-22-78
 CLASSIFIED BY SP6 BJA
 EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2
 DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
 AND FIELD OFFICES
 ADVISED BY ROUTING
 SLIP (S) BY PAH
 DATE 9/25/78

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-301100-29

Chicago as a confidential source on a limited basis) as "friendly witnesses." [redacted] according to the HCUA transcript, was a Communist Party (CP) member from 1934 to 1949 whereas [redacted] was described as having been a Party member from approximately 1942 to 1948. [redacted] was a CP member from 1944 to about 1948. These three "friendly witnesses" were all at one time affiliated with and active in the UPWA and their testimony in general related to the Communist infiltration of that union. They were not utilized for the purpose of testifying as to the Communist infiltration of the Die and Tool Makers Lodge Number 113 of the IAM and no other "friendly witness" was available nor used at the hearings for that purpose. *gfw*

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The transcript of said HCUA hearings, the same being entitled "Communist Infiltration of Vital Industries and Current Communist Techniques in the Chicago, Ill., Area," reveals that testimony, as herein noted, was rendered regarding [redacted] during the course of the hearings. This individual was not one of the "unfriendly witnesses" herein before mentioned.

Inasmuch as testimony was rendered at said hearings regarding [redacted] instant letter is being submitted in accordance with the instructions contained in referenced Bureau letter dated November 20, 1958.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Said HCUA transcript on page 583 reveals that [redacted] Chicago, during the course of his testimony had the following to say regarding [redacted] (Note: Mr. ARENS is the Staff Director of the HCUA):

"Mr. Arens. In the course of your membership in the Communist Party, can you tell us to a certainty while you are under oath, whether or not you knew [redacted] as a member of the Communist Party, if so in what capacity [redacted] served?"

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[redacted] I met [redacted] who was with the Farm Equipment Union. I first met her in the South Side Section of the Communist Party at which time I learned that she was in the Farm Equipment Union, [redacted] in that union."

A review of Chicago files reveals that [redacted] in his testimony apparently had reference to captioned subject. It does not appear that [redacted] has heretofore furnished information regarding [redacted] to the Chicago Office.

Inasmuch as Newark is origin in this matter, the data herein set forth is being made available to that office in accordance with the instructions contained in referenced Bureau letter of November 20, 1953, a copy of which is in possession of that office.

For information.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Jm TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

DATE: October 19, 1959

Jm FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-28823)

House Un American Activities Committee

SUBJECT: HCUA - CHICAGO HEARINGS
MAY 5-7, 1959

Re Chicago letter October 12, 1959.

Five additional letters under the individual case caption, the same being submitted in connection with this project, were transmitted to the Bureau under date of October 15, 1959. This will make a total of 32 such letters submitted. At this writing, it appears 12 more letters of this type will have to be prepared, dictated, typed and submitted.

In addition to the above, some 11 other individuals, on whom Chicago generally maintains a subject file, were mentioned during the hearings; however, they were not identified as CP members but were just mentioned generally for one reason or another. It is, therefore, contemplated to merely place a memo in instant file and index these names in the Chicago Office.

For information.

id
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/15/82 BY *sp6 kmr*

REC-47

7
61-7582-4314

6 OCT 21 1959

Sub Cox

- ② - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - Chicago

GCT:hjz
(3) 32 OCT 26 1959

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OFFICE MEMORANDUM * * * UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-10979)
SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

DATE: 10/15/59

~~SECURITY MATTER - C~~

DECLASSIFIED BY
ON 2/15/89

b6
b7C

Re Chicago airtel dated 3/16/59 in the matter entitled "COMINFIL UPWA, AFL-CIO; IS - C" wherein information was set forth regarding the hearings scheduled to be held during April, 1959 at Chicago by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) with respect to the Communist infiltration of the United Packinghouse Workers of America (UPWA), AFL-CIO, and likewise the Communist infiltration of the Die and Tool Makers Lodge Number 113 of the International Association of Machinists (IAM), AFL-CIO. Re Bureau letter dated 11/20/58 to Houston entitled "HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES; INFORMATION CONCERNING (SUBVERSIVE CONTROL)" which contained instructions for the action to be taken by the office covering the locality of HCUA hearings, both before and after said hearings.

For informational purposes in captioned matter, the Committee's executive hearings, originally scheduled for April 7 and 8, 1959, were cancelled and the public hearings, originally scheduled for April 29, 30 and May 1, 1959, were held at Chicago on May 5-7, 1959 by a Subcommittee of the HCUA. Thirteen "unfriendly" UPWA witnesses, four "unfriendly" IAM witnesses and two additional "unfriendly" witnesses not affiliated with either the UPWA or the IAM testified in response to a subpoena. Their testimony generally was not enlightening. The Committee, however, during the course of its hearings used [REDACTED]

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and [REDACTED] (an individual who formerly served

- ④ - Bureau (RM)
 - 1 - 100-35353 (UPWA)
 - ① - 61-7582 (HCUA)
- ③ - Chicago
 - 1 - 100-9039 (UPWA)
 - 1 - 100-28323 (HCUA)

Classified by 6876 WAH/RWS
Exempt from GDS, Category, 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

61-7582-

NOT RECORDED
174 OCT 19 1959

CCT:fcg
(7)

59 OCT 30 1959

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD
OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP
ON 8/31/78

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-432041-1 handled

Chicago as a confidential source on a limited basis) as "friendly witnesses." [redacted] according to the HCUA transcript, was a Communist Party (CP) member from 1934 to 1949 whereas [redacted] was described as having been a Party member from approximately 1942 to 1948. [redacted] was a CP member from 1944 to about 1948. These three "friendly witnesses" were all at one time affiliated with and active in the UPWA and their testimony in general related to the Communist infiltration of that union. They were not utilized for the purpose of testifying as to the Communist infiltration of the Die and Tool Makers Lodge Number 113 of the IAM and no other "friendly witness" was available nor used at the hearings for that purpose. (S)u

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b7D

The transcript of said HCUA hearings, the same being entitled "Communist Infiltration of Vital Industries and Current Communist Techniques in the Chicago, Ill., Area," reveals that testimony, as herein noted, was rendered regarding [redacted] during the course of the hearings. This individual was not one of the "unfriendly witnesses" herein before mentioned.

Inasmuch as testimony was rendered at said hearings regarding [redacted] instant letter is being submitted in accordance with the instructions contained in referenced Bureau letter dated November 20, 1958.

Said HCUA transcript reveals that [] during the course of his testimony had the following to say regarding [] (Note: Mr. ARENS is the Staff Director of the HCUA):

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"Mr. Arens. Tell us, please, the various entities within the meatpacking industry to which you were connected as a comrade.

[] I was connected [] the small house branch of the Packinghouse Section.

"Mr. Arens. What comprised the small house branch?

[] The small house branch consisted of small plants combined together in one branch of the section.

"Mr. Arens. Could you tell us how the Packinghouse Section was made up?

[] The Packinghouse Section was made up of three or four branches. There were the Swift branch, the Armour branch, the Wilson branch, and the small house branch.

"Mr. Arens. Who was chairman or in leadership capacity in the Swift branch?

[] Well, they had a problem in the Swift plant branch. They were trying to find leadership. They had several that they tried. They had tried [] They tried [] They tried Charley Proctor.

"Mr. Arens. Were all of them known by you to be members of the Communist Party?

[] Definitely.

"Mr. Arens. Did you serve in closed Communist Party meetings with them?

[] Yes.

"Mr. Arens. How about the Armour branch. Who were in leadership capacity at the Armour branch?

[] You had [] I have several names if you care to. I have some notes in my pocket.

"Mr. Arens. I want to get into the identities of a number of people a little later on. I just at the moment want the leaders. The Armour branch.

[redacted] Armour branch, [redacted]

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"Mr. Arens. Give the full names, please?"

"Mr. Arens. How about the Wilson branch?"

[redacted] Wilson branch consisted of [redacted]

"Mr. Arens. Were they the leaders?"

[redacted] They were the top ones.

"Mr. Arens. How about the small house unit?"

[redacted] As to the small house unit, [redacted]
[redacted] small-house unit. We had--

"Mr. Arens. Did you have associates in leadership?"

[redacted] I had associates in the [redacted]
[redacted] in the Illinois Meat Co. we had a
[redacted] the name of [redacted] and--

"Mr. Arens. Did that pretty well include the leadership?"

[redacted] That included the top leadership. There were others but they were not considered leaders."

A review of Chicago files reveals that [redacted] in his testimony, ^{apparently} had reference to captioned subject, and it further appears that he has not heretofore furnished information regarding this individual to the Chicago Office. (4)w

The Chicago file in this matter contains a memorandum of SA WESLEY A. ANDERSON, dated August 5, 1947, which reports information regarding the convention held on June 22, 1947, at Chicago by the Packinghouse Section of the Then Communist Party District 8 at which some 57 persons were in attendance; [redacted] was one of those present. Source was former [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

CG 100-13979

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Chicago File 100-125-111, page 203, which contains information furnished by an anonymous source on May 22, 1945, reflects that [redacted] Chicago, a white man employed in the "Packinghouse" industry, and who held 1944 Card Number [redacted] was issued 1945 Party Card Number [redacted] on December 24, 1944.

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It does not appear that the Bureau has heretofore been made cognizant of the data herein set forth nor does it appear that the subject is otherwise known to the Chicago Office.

Former [redacted] on October 15, 1959 stated he did have a recollection of reporting on captioned individual but that he did not recall of ever seeing him after the June 22, 1947 meeting and that he therefore possessed no further information with respect to him.

Inasmuch as the information herein set forth regarding captioned subject does not meet the criteria for the institution of an active investigation, no further action in this matter is contemplated at this time. However, should the occasion subsequently arise whereby an active investigation is indicated, the same will be instituted and the data contained herein will be incorporated in the initial report submitted by Chicago.

For information.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

DECODED COPY

☒ Radio

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

☐ Teletype

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

URGENT 10-19-59

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAC, SAN JUAN 192145

3/15/80
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-6 bja/DT
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3/10/92

HCUA, SUBVERSIVE CONTROL FILE, INFORMATION CONCERNING.
URFILE 61-7582. REMYRAD DATED SEPTEMBER 24, 1959, BUREAU
LETTER TO SAN JUAN DATED OCTOBER 6, 1959 AND SAN JUAN TO BUREAU,
DATED OCTOBER 7, 1959. AS SET FORTH TO BUREAU IN PREVIOUS
RADIOGRAM THIS DATE, [] HAS RECEIVED A SUBPOENA FROM
THE HCUA. SINCE IT APPEARS THAT THE BUREAU WAS UNABLE TO
PREVENT ISSUANCE OF SUBPOENA TO [] IT APPEARS LIKELY
THAT [] ALSO WILL RECEIVE A SUBPOENA. IT IS SUGGESTED
THAT THE BUREAU THROUGH LIAISON WITH HCUA REQUEST THAT A
SUBPOENA BE ISSUED TO [] IT IS POINTED OUT THAT []
IS THE ONLY INFORMANT OF THE SAN JUAN OFFICE WHO WAS NOT
ORIGINALLY SCHEDULED TO RECEIVE A SUBPOENA. SUGGESTED THAT
PERHAPS BUREAU CAN MAKE ARRANGEMENTS WITH HCUA SO THAT INFORMANTS
SUBPOENAED MAY NOT BE CALLED UPON TO TESTIFY. (U)

RECEIVED: 7:16 PM RADIO

7:43 PM CODING UNIT RWH

REC-7 61-7582-4315
EX 100

16 OCT 21 1959

cc - Mr. DeLoach

Mr. DeLoach

53 OCT 26 1959

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Int. Sec. []
LE []

October 20, 1959

CODE

URGENT

RADIOGRAM

REC-4

TO SAC SAN JUAN
FROM DIRECTOR FBI

Class. By SP6 BJA/PT
Date of Review 3-15-82

HCUA HEARINGS SAN JUAN. REURRADS OCTOBER ONE NINE LAST.
INSTRUCTIONS IN BULET MARCH TWO LAST PERTAIN TO POSSIBLE INTERVIEWS
OF INFORMANTS BY HCUA REPRESENTATIVES. ADVISE WHAT INSTRUCTIONS
PCP HAS ISSUED TO MEMBERS RE SUBPOENAS. DETERMINE IF [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] WILL FOLLOW PARTY INSTRUCTIONS AND IF HE FEELS HE
CAN DO SO WITHOUT CAUSING ANY CHANGE IN HIS COMMUNITY OR JOB
STATUS. SUBMIT FACTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS IMMEDIATELY. [REDACTED]

SUBPOENAED. (U)

RADIO

CCL:SSH
(4)

OCT 20 1959
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOTE ON YELLOW: HCUA to hold CP of Puerto Rico (PCP)
in November. No request made to HCUA to delete name of [REDACTED] from
list of witnesses. SJ notes instructions set forth in Bulet 3-2-59
will be followed. However, those instructions pertained to possible
interviews with HCUA investigators. In that connection SJ was told
to advise informants that any decision re their cooperation with
HCUA is their personal responsibility and that they must decide for
themselves as to whether they will or will not cooperate; that if
they decide to cooperate they should be advised to answer truthfully
any questions which they may be asked. SJ was also told to caution
informants against disclosing any investigative techniques utilized
in their operations as informants and to remind them that if they
cooperated with HCUA their usefulness as informants would end.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

1-61-7582 (HCUA)

1-100-377763

NOTE CONTINUED, NEXT PAGE

MAIL ROOM

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-377763-70

Radiogram to San Juan
RE: HCUA Hearings San Juan

NOTE ON YELLOW (Continued)

No informants were interviewed. At that time informants told SJ they would follow instructions of Juan Santos Rivera, chairman PCP, to give only names and addresses if approached. Radiogram necessary in view of urgency. If radio contact not made this date, transmit next radio contact.

NR. 207825
ENC. mm
CK. klb
APPROVED BY klb
TYPED BY _____

00150
1-51 6/10/23

DECODED COPY~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)☒ **Radio**☐ **Teletype**

Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. DeLoach _____
 Mr. McGuire _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Parsons _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tamm _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Holloman _____
 Miss Gandy _____

URGENT

10-19-59

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAC, SAN JUAN

192142

HCUA, SUBVERSIVE CONTROL FILE, INFORMATION CONCERNING.
 URFILE 61-7582. REMYRAD OCTOBER 7 LAST.

RECEIVED SUBPOENA FROM HCUA THIS DATE. INSTRUCTIONS
 CONTAINED IN BULET TO SAN JUAN MARCH 2, 1959 BEING
 FURNISHED TO INFORMANT. BUREAU ADVISE ANY ADDITIONAL
 INSTRUCTIONS WHICH SHOULD BE FURNISHED TO INFORMANT. (U)

b7D

RECEIVED:

7:11 PM RADIO

7:36 PM CODING UNIT

MLL

EX 100

REC-4

61-7582-4316

OCT 21 1959

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

SUBV. CONTROL

Int. Sec. *[Signature]*

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

DATE: 10/20/59

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-115609)

SUBJECT: ⁰ HOUSE COMMITTEE ON
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
(HCUA)

On 10/13/59, [redacted]
[redacted], NYC, furnished to ASAC NORMAN H. McCABE a Photostat
of an undated anonymous letter received by [redacted]
[redacted], who resides in Madison, Connecticut. [redacted]
is also [redacted] American Artists Professional League.
[redacted] is presently in England.

The letter sets out an alleged program of the
Communist Party (CP) in regard to art in the United States.
[redacted] stated he was furnishing a copy of this letter
to the HCUA.

A review of the anonymous letter reflects that it
is rambling and non-specific in content, and there appears to
be no logical leads as to the identity of the writer. For
these reasons no further action is being taken in the NYO.

A Photostat of the anonymous letter is being
enclosed with instant letter for the Bureau and San Francisco,
for information purposes. It is noted that on pages 5 and 6
of the anonymous letter a [redacted] of San Francisco
is mentioned.

② Bureau (61-7582) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1-San Francisco () (Encl. 1) (RM)
1-New York (100-115609) (42)

TAP:der
(4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/6/02 BY [redacted]

REC-91

61-7582-4318
20 OCT 21 1959

EX 104

ENCLOSURE

SUB CONTROL

62 OCT 27 1959

75

b6
b7C

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch11-16-, 1959

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Name Searching Unit - Room 6527 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Service Unit - Room 6524 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Forward to File Review |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Attention _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Return to <u>Floyd - 1264</u> |
| | Supervisor Room Ext. |

Type of References Requested:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Regular Request (Analytical Search) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Subversive References Only |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Nonsubversive References Only |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Main _____ References Only |

Type of Search Requested:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Restricted to Locality of _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Exact Name Only (On the Nose) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Buildup <input type="checkbox"/> Variations |

Subject _____
 Birthdate & Place _____
 Address _____

b6
b7C

Localities _____

R# _____ Date _____ Searcher Initials CR
 FILE NUMBER SERIAL

ND ✓ 61-7551-196
 NP ✓ 65-34669-2
 ND ✓ 100-75989-2
 NP 28-556-11 (microfilm)
 ND ✓ 40-70692-1
 NP ✓ 100-334331-87, 83, 79
 ND 61-7582-4318
 ND ✓ 94-41233-33
 ND ✓ 61-7582-3208 p 11
 ND ✓ 65-16273-3228, 3309

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 3/20/82 BY SP6 bsp/

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch11-16, 1959

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Name Searching Unit - Room 6527 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Service Unit - Room 6524 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Forward to File Review: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Attention _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Return to <u>Lloyd - 1264</u> |
| | Supervisor Room Ext. |

Type of References Requested:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Regular Request (Analytical Search) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Subversive References Only |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Nonsubversive References Only |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Main _____ References Only |

Type of Search Requested:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Restricted to Locality of _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Exact Name Only (On the Nose) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Buildup <input type="checkbox"/> Variations |

Subject _____
 Birthdate & Place _____
 Address _____

Localities _____ b6
b7C

R# _____ Date _____ Searcher Initials CR
 FILE NUMBER SERIAL

| | | |
|---------------|--------------|----------------------|
| NI | ✓ | 95-14909 |
| NI | ✓ | 100-343-854 |
| NI | ✓ | 61-7582-4318 |
| NI | ✓ | [Redacted] |
| NI | ✓ | 111-209665 |
| NI | ✓ | [Redacted] |
| NI | ✓ | 26-25588 (microfilm) |
| NI | ✓ | 47-13014 (microfilm) |
| NI | ✓ | 31-38675 (microfilm) |
| NI | ✓ | 7-576-2108 |
| NI | ✓ | [Redacted] |
| NI | ✓ | 87-21229-2 |
| NI | ✓ | [Redacted] |
| NI | ✓ | 40-34478 |

B-ups & with only middle initials

D

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: Oct. 14, 1959

FROM : C. D. DeLOACH

SUBJECT: HEARING HOUSE COMMITTEE ON
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES (HCUA)

Tolson ☒
 Belmont ☒
 DeLoach ☒
 McGuire ☐
 Mohr ☐
 Parsons ☐
 Rosen ☐
 Tamm ☐
 Trotter ☐
 W.C. Sullivan ☐
 Tele. Room ☐
 Holloman ☐
 Gandy ☐

There is attached a printed copy of the Testimony of Arnold Johnson, Legislative Director of the Communist Party, U. S. A., when he appeared before the HCUA on September 22, 1959.

ACTION: That it be referred to the Domestic Intelligence Division for its information.

Enclosure

CDD:FML

(4)

1--Mr. Belmont (with 2 copies)

1--Mr. Jones (with 1 copy)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/15/82 BY SP6

REC-40

EX-105

20 OCT 22 1959

SUBV. CONTROL

ENCL. ATTACHED

ENCLOSURE

75

5000 20 1959

Kirk

Kit

61-7582-4317

clag

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/13/82 BY 3/16 b7c

ENCLOSURE



1-7540-4317

ENCLOSURES TO BUREAU (1)

Bureau 61-7582

New York 100-115609

ENCLOSURE 

61-7582-4318

F B I

Date: 10/19/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (62-1664)

SUBJECT: HCUA
PROPOSED HEARINGS
OCTOBER, 1959
OO: Los Angeles

On Monday, 10/19/59, WILLIAM A. WHEELER, West Coast Representative, HCUA, advised that the subpoenas which had been issued in the names of LIBBY BERMAN and JACK FLIER to appear before the Committee on or about 10/20/59 at Room 229, Federal Building, Los Angeles, had been cancelled. He also advised the subpoena which had been served on MARLOWE AARON BOOTH had been indefinitely postponed because of health.

Foregoing is for the information of the Bureau. Appropriate action is being taken by the Los Angeles Division in connection with the foregoing.

- 6 - Bureau
 (1 - 100-236109) (LIBBY BERMAN)
 (1 - 100-) (JACK FLIER)
 (1 - 100-366563) (MARLOWE AARON BOOTH)
- 4 - Los Angeles
 (1 - 100-19553) (BERMAN)
 (1 - 100-23727) (FLIER)
 (1 - 100-27509) (BOOTH)

JST:slb
(10)

61-7582-4319

REC-47

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/82 BY SP6/AN/

OCT 21 1959

SUBV CONTROL

Approved: W.B. 164
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 61-7582-4319

F B I

Date: 10/21/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIR MAIL - REGISTERED

(Priority or Method of Mailing) 12/4/95

SP 2 CLE/D.O.
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/15/82 BY SP6 b7d

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)
 FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (62-1664)
 SUBJECT: HCUA
 PROPOSED HEARINGS
 OCTOBER, 1959

On 10/20/59 the HCUA held public hearings, Federal Building, Los Angeles, to explore the strategy and tactics of the Communist party (CP) to protect its members and to study the extent and objectives of the CP, Southern California. The Committee was composed of chairman MORGAN MOULDER and DONALD JACKSON, congressman from Santa Monica, California. FRANK S. TAVENNER, Committee Counsel, conducted the questioning.

12 - Bureau

(1 - 100-372506) [redacted]
 (1 - 100-391087) (MURRAY GOLDBERG) SI
 (1 - 100-357341) [redacted]
 (1 - 100-381981) [redacted]
 (1 - 100-402196) (WILLIAM RUBIN) SI
 (1 - 100-202425) (RALPH HALL) SI
 (1 - 100-395489) [redacted] SI
 (1 - 100-17666) (AARON K. COHEN) SI
 (1 - 100-171871) (DANIEL FRANCIS COHEN) SI

10 - Los Angeles

[redacted] Los Angeles copies continued
 (1 - 100-40073) (MURRAY GOLDBERG) (1 - 100-33038) (RALPH HALL)
 (1 - 100-33554) [redacted] (1 - 100-36466) [redacted]
 (1 - 100-24671) [redacted] (1 - 100-23496) (AARON K. COHEN)
 (1 - 100-36202) (WILLIAM RUBIN) REC-16 (1 - 100-42626) (DANIEL COHEN)

JST:slb
(22)

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23 OCT 23 1959

58 OCT 28 1959

Approved: [signature]
Special Agent in Charge

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b6
b7C
b7D

LA 62-1664

[redacted] testified as a former undercover agent for the FBI, noting she joined the CP in 1942 and left in 1956. She recalled attending the California Labor School, her employment at [redacted] and her activity in a CP unit at [redacted] whose main purpose was to win a union organizational battle for the CIO as against the International Association of Machinists. She observed the IAM won the battle. From 1944 to 1946 she was a volunteer worker for the [redacted] in Santa Monica, California. She identified a number of individuals whom she knew to be CP members. b6 b7C b7D

Other witnesses to appear before the Committee were Dr. MURRAY GOLDBERG, who invoked his constitutional privileges; [redacted], who was represented by A. L. WIRIN, counsel for the ACLU; [redacted] a San Pedro, California [redacted], who declined to cooperate; WILLIAM RUBIN, a mechanical engineer-designer for Los Angeles City Schools, who declined to answer most questions but admitted he was no longer a CP member; RALPH HALL of Venice, California, who was represented by BENJAMIN MARGOLIS and who declined to cooperate.

[redacted] of Santa Monica and son of [redacted] [redacted]; AARON K. COHEN, self-employed salesman, Beverly Hills, California; and DANIEL FRANCIS COHEN, who refused to furnish his employment, all invoked their constitutional privileges before the Committee. b6 b7C

Public-session hearings will be continued on 10/21,22/59. On 10/23/59 the Committee will hold executive-type hearings in Los Angeles.

ENCLOSURES TO BUREAU (3)
Bureau (61-7582)
WFO (100-22169)
Memo dated 10/21/59.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

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ENCLOSURE

THE CRIMES OF KHRUSHCHEV

PART 3

CONSULTATIONS WITH

GEN. BELA KIRALY

Mr. JOSEPH KOVAGO

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EIGHTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

FOR RELEASE ANY MEDIA
23 OCT 1959
PLEASE AGAINST PREMATURE RELEASE

SEPTEMBER 10, 1959

(INCLUDING INDEX)

Printed for the use of the Committee on Un-American Activities

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1959 -

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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RICHARD ARENS, *Staff Director*

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61-7582-4321

PUBLIC LAW 601, 79TH CONGRESS

The legislation under which the House Committee on Un-American Activities operates is Public Law 601, 79th Congress [1946], chapter 753, 2d session, which provides:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, * * **

PART 2—RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

RULE X

SEC. 121. STANDING COMMITTEES

* * * * *

18. Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine Members.

RULE XI

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

* * * * *

(q) (1) Committee on Un-American Activities.
(A) Un-American activities.
(2) The Committee on Un-American Activities, as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized to make from time to time investigations of (i) the extent, character, and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States, (ii) the diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries or of a domestic origin and attacks the principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution, and (iii) all other questions in relation thereto that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation.

The Committee on Un-American Activities shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) the results of any such investigation, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

For the purpose of any such investigation, the Committee on Un-American Activities, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such times and places within the United States, whether or not the House is sitting, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, and to take such testimony, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any subcommittee, or by any member designated by any such chairman, and may be served by any person designated by any such chairman or member.

* * * * *

RULE XII

LEGISLATIVE OVERSIGHT BY STANDING COMMITTEES

SEC. 136. To assist the Congress in appraising the administration of the laws and in developing such amendments or related legislation as it may deem necessary, each standing committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall exercise continuous watchfulness of the execution by the administrative agencies concerned of any laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of such committee; and, for that purpose, shall study all pertinent reports and data submitted to the Congress by the agencies in the executive branch of the Government.

RULES ADOPTED BY THE 86TH CONGRESS

House Resolution 7, January 7, 1959

* * * * *

RULE X

STANDING COMMITTEES

1. There shall be elected by the House, at the commencement of each Congress,

* * * * *

(q) Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine Members

* * * * *

RULE XI

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

* * * * *

18. Committee on Un-American Activities.

(a) Un-American activities.

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The Committee on Un-American Activities shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) the results of any such investigation, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

For the purpose of any such investigation, the Committee on Un-American Activities, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such times and places within the United States, whether or not the House is sitting, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, and to take such testimony, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any subcommittee, or by any member designated by any such chairman, and may be served by any person designated by any such chairman or member.

* * * * *

26. To assist the House in appraising the administration of the laws and in developing such amendments or related legislation as it may deem necessary, each standing committee of the House shall exercise continuous watchfulness of the execution by the administrative agencies concerned of any laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of such committee; and, for that purpose, shall study all pertinent reports and data submitted to the House by the agencies in the executive branch of the Government.

We will put in more troops and more troops and more troops until we have finished them.

Nikita Khrushchev's response to a question by a former U.S. Ambassador on the slaughter in Hungary.

THE CRIMES OF KHRUSHCHEV

SYNOPSIS

Eyewitness accounts of Khrushchev's brutal suppression of the Hungarian patriots, his diplomatic treachery in connection with the Hungarian revolution, and the present wave of terror gripping the people of Hungary are recounted in the accompanying consultation with the Committee on Un-American Activities by the former commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the freedom fighters, General Bela Kiraly, and the former mayor of Budapest, Joseph Kovago.

Describing the invasion by Soviet troops of Hungary, General Kiraly stated:

These interfering Soviet armed forces did not carry out even a regular street fight, fighting only freedom-fighter groups. They carried out a terror attack against Budapest with artillery and tanks. They would shoot against a single moving person on the street, against homes, against churches, against apartment houses, without any discrimination.

* * * * *

But after five days of battle, the Soviet leadership found out that they lost the battle. To avoid the annihilation of the Soviet units, Khrushchev himself carried out one of his most sinister actions. *Anastase*

He sent to Budapest his first deputy *Mikoyan*; and he sent Mr. Suslov from the party leadership. These two Soviet men sat down with the revolutionary government. They found out that they were defeated. After talking with Khrushchev by means of the telephone—and by the approval of Khrushchev—they concluded an armistice with the Hungarian Government on the 29th of October in the Parliament Building of Budapest.

After this valid and legal armistice, concluded by the duly credentialed Soviet delegates and the Hungarian Government, the Hungarian Government let the Soviet troops withdraw from Budapest. The order was reestablished in Budapest. Freedom fighters patrolled the streets; the population was jubilant.

* * * * *

We were told that in the night the Hungarian delegation will go to the Soviet headquarters in Tököl, a village south of Budapest. The aim to go to the Soviet headquarters was announced to be the ceremonial signing of the final text of the agreement.

* * * * *

The Hungarian delegation entered the Soviet headquarters with good faith, intending to sign the final text of Soviet-

*Suslov, Mikhail Andreevich*¹

U.S.S.R.

U.S.S.R.

Hungary

Hungarian agreement which already was agreed upon in the Hungarian Parliament.

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Ivan Aleksandrovich

U.S.S.R.
Hungary
About midnight General Serov entered the room and, no doubt on the order of Khrushchev, arrested the Hungarian delegation. Serov, as the chief of the secret police, was directly under the order of the first secretary of the Communist Party, which means that Serov was a direct subordinate of Khrushchev. He could not carry out any major action without Khrushchev's direct order. I mean on the basis of my experience in the Communist-ruled country, the arrest of a diplomatic delegation by the secret police chief could only be carried out by the direct order of the first secretary of the party, who was Khrushchev.

Commenting on Khrushchev's diplomatic treachery, General Kiraly observed:

Hungary
I believe that one of the most dramatic and most important crimes that ever has been committed in modern times was that diplomatic treachery in Budapest and it was hour to hour carried out by Khrushchev himself. November 4, 1956, the beginning of the second Soviet aggression and the arrest of General Pal Maleter and the Hungarian diplomatic delegation, is the second "day of infamy" of modern history.

In regard to the present suppression of the people in Hungary, General Kiraly testified that:

It means that Hungary today is a nation-wide prison, imprisoned by Khrushchev's army units. Under the shadow of this one hundred thousand Russian bayonets when in 1958—one and a half years after the Hungarian revolution—Khrushchev visited Budapest, the following reception was given to him:

When he landed in the airport of Budapest the government did not even dare to send a military honor guard to receive Khrushchev, the prime minister of the Soviet Union. They sent there a secret police honor guard. It has not occurred in recent times that a prime minister of a great power could not be received by military units but a secret police unit. I believe it is one of the greatest humiliations which ever occurred to a prime minister of a great power.

"Peaceful coexistence" with the Kremlin, General Kiraly stated—is as great a fraud as the whole diplomatic action was in Budapest in November 1956. The peaceful coexistence is a dreadful thing.

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Khrushchev's peaceful coexistence means that the status quo is recognized. The peaceful coexistence of Khrushchev does not intend peacefully to coexist, but does intend to have a direct or indirect recognition of the suppression of one hundred million westernized people from the Baltic down to Bulgaria and Albania.

Commenting on the exchange of visits by distinguished personages as a tactic in the struggle with international communism, General Kiraly stated:

All of these actions are used to defraud, to cheat public opinion of the free world, to lull their vigilance, and, in the meantime, to make progress toward their principal goal to conquer the whole world.

Joseph Kovago, former mayor of Budapest, stated:

From the time that Khrushchev came into power, he is the man responsible for all the mass murders and tortures of the Hungarian men, women, and children.

In regard to the intervention of the Soviet troops in Hungary, Mr. Kovago testified that:

They, the Soviet troops, invaded Budapest, and I am an eyewitness who saw with my own eyes that these tanks turned into streets where there were just apartment houses and nothing else. And these tanks shot against these apartment houses, and a considerable part of Budapest became in ruins.

There were killed children, women, young and old men without distinction, whether or not they were freedom fighters.

* * * * *

During and after the revolution and freedom fight there were approximately 30,000 Hungarians killed by armed forces of Khrushchev. According to official reports 2,500 persons were executed; however, the victims of Khrushchev's secret police are probably higher—12,000 persons were deported to the Soviet Union; hundreds of thousands of persons were imprisoned; 15,000 were confined to forced labor camps.

And finally Khrushchev ordered the re-establishment of concentration camps which were abolished before the revolution of 1956.

In regard to the present situation in Hungary, Mr. Kovago stated:

The Hungarian people are in an apathy of despair. The new wave of terror which took place in Hungary after the revolution is increasing, and the complete control by the Soviet Union of the country is so striking and so clear to every Hungarian that the people are gradually losing their hope of regaining freedom.

The prison camps are again full. The conditions are terrible. The secret police are again in action even if they are not so conspicuous today.

Commenting on the varied roles which Nikita Khrushchev reveals to the world, Mr. Kovago observed:

I think that Khrushchev is the best disciple of Machiavelli because if his own interest dictates it, he will kill; while he finds it useful, he will smile, will kiss children, will shake hands and show a good face.

U.S.S.R.

Hungary

Tosca

Miy

THE CRIMES OF KHRUSHCHEV

(Part 3)

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1959

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,
Washington, D.C.

CONSULTATIONS

The following consultations with Gen. Bela Kiraly and Joseph Kovago, respectively, were held at 10 a.m. in room 226, Old House Office Building, Washington, D.C., Hon. Francis E. Walter, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Committee on Un-American Activities, presiding.

Staff members present: Richard Arens, staff director; George C. Williams, investigator.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will come to order, and the first witness will be sworn.

Do you, General Kiraly, solemnly swear that the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

General KIRALY. I do.

The CHAIRMAN. Proceed, Mr. Arens.

Former C.P. Member

STATEMENT OF GEN. BELA KIRALY

Austria

Mr. ARENS. Kindly identify yourself by name, residence, and occupation.

General KIRALY. My name is Bela Kiraly; my residence is 310 Riverside Drive, New York 25, New York; and at present I am a member of the Hungarian Committee and the executive co-president of Hungarian Freedom Fighters Federation, Inc.

Mr. ARENS. How long have you been a resident of the United States, please, sir?

D.C.

General KIRALY. I arrived here on December 15, 1956, and since that time I have been a resident of the United States.

Mr. ARENS. General, would you kindly give us a brief, personal sketch of your life: where and when you were born, a word about your education, and then, if you please, sir, just the highlights of your career?

Roumania

General KIRALY. I was born in Kaposvar in Hungary, 1912. I graduated from high school in the same city. Then I was a student at the Hungarian Military Academy, where I graduated in 1935.

U.S.S.R

Then I served in different posts in the Hungarian army, graduated from the Commanding General Staff College, and was a general staff officer of the Hungarian army.

5 Germany

I participated in World War II in the Hungarian army, and, after World War II, I served again in the new democratic army.

I was a member of the Communist Party of Hungary.

I became a general and commander of the Hungarian General Staff College; and from that post I was arrested in 1951, condemned to death, and after five years of imprisonment, in September 1956 I was released on parole.

A month later the Hungarian revolution broke out, during which I was elected commander-in-chief of the National Guard of Hungary and Budapest military garrison.

In the second part of November I had to escape from Hungary; via Vienna I came to the United States.

Mr. ARENS. Now, sir, would you recount in your own words the highlights of the Hungarian revolution, concerning which much has been written and much has been said, but the lessons of which some people seem to be disposed to ignore?

General KIRALY. Yes. The Hungarian revolution, in its essence, was a spontaneous nationwide uprising with two basic aims. The first basic aim of it was to abolish the Communist one-party dictatorship, the Communist social and economic order, and to establish a new democratic and economic system, parliamentary government, based on a general secret election.

The second basic aim of the Hungarian revolution was to get rid of the Soviet colonial rule and to establish the nation's independence.

These two basic aims were accepted by the whole nation, and the whole nation wanted to achieve these goals by the utmost sacrifice.

The Hungarian revolution, however, did not break out from one day to the other. Before the revolution there was a long period during which a so-called reform movement tried to elaborate a reform program for the above-mentioned two basic aims; and this reform movement aimed to achieve those goals by peaceful means.

Until October the 23rd, 1956, this reform movement developed; and on the 23rd of October, in the form of a huge demonstration in Budapest, the people of Budapest announced their strong will to achieve these two basic aims—but I want to accentuate again—through peaceful means.

On that day the Communist Party leadership in Budapest found out that the Communist Party had only two alternatives: Either to let this reform movement progress further—in that case the Communist Party would have been obliged to make basic concessions to this reform movement—or the second alternative, to use the forces which were at the disposal of the Communist Party to suppress this reform movement and reestablish the former one-party dictatorship and the authority of the Communist Party.

The Muscovite party leadership decided upon the second. They decided to use force against this reform movement to hinder the further development and to suppress this reform movement.

For that aim the party secretary, Mr. Gero, ordered the secret police to use their arms against the demonstrators; and it was the turning point of the events.

It was a turning point where the peaceful reform movement was turned into a revolution. The first major action of the revolution was the toppling down of the huge statue of Stalin, which was the symbol of Soviet domination. The freedom fighters hoisted the

Hungary

Erno

Hungarian flag, decorated with the ancient coat-of-arms of free Hungary, upon the remnant of the Stalin statue.

Mr. ARENS. May I interrupt you here please, General, to ask you a few questions.

As of the time of the outbreak of the revolution in the form of violence, how many people or what percentage of the people of Hungary were actually members of the Communist Party?

General KIRALY. At the outbreak of the Hungarian revolution members of the Communist Party were near to one million. That means that one out of every ten of the inhabitants was a member of the Communist Party.

It proves, on the other hand, that to belong to the Communist Party did not mean that one was a Communist too. Again the fact that during the revolution many people with Communist Party affiliation fought against the Communist dictatorship, showed that really adherence to the Communist Party did not mean that one was indeed a convinced Communist.

Mr. ARENS. Could you tell us, General, if you know, what was the membership of the Communist Party in Hungary at the time of the takeover by the Communists?

General KIRALY. When the Communists took over? I believe it is much better to tell that after World War II. I believe it is more correct.

Mr. ARENS. All right, sir.

General KIRALY. After World War II the Communist Party consisted of a handful of people who came back from the Soviet Union as Soviet citizens, and I do not believe that the underground Communist Party which acted in Hungary during World War II was more than a couple of hundred.

Mr. ARENS. What percentage of the members of the Communist Party in Hungary at the time of the revolution were dedicated Communists?

General KIRALY. The number of the dedicated Communists in 1945 I do not guess was multiplied very much. Really there were some idealistic persons who believed that perhaps the Communist ideology, the Communist Party, and social system would be able to help the nation to be rebuilt from the ruins which the nation suffered during World War II.

But many of these idealists were disillusioned and many, many of them had been arrested. A handful of former Communists, for example, who returned from the West from exile, who were Communists in France and other Western countries and returned to Hungary to cooperate with those who came from Moscow, were, almost without exception, arrested because the Khrushchevian party leadership from Moscow did not trust any but those who were in Moscow for these twenty years between the two world wars.

They were willing to put in key positions only those who returned from Moscow and were Soviet citizens and knew all the background activities of the Communist Party, the terrors and so on, and who did not dare to make the least diversion from the Muscovite line. In those Khrushchev could trust so much as in himself. If he gave any order, he could be positive that they would carry it out.

Mr. ARENS. Now, General, please tell us how you account for the one million members of the Communist Party in Hungary, as distinct from the relatively small hard core of dedicated Communists.

General KIRALY. Many, many factors obliged persons to join the Communist Party. The first was some sort of opportunism, because the Communist Party, even before the time when they took over by the help of the Soviet occupation authorities, was in the position to decide who should serve in that and that and that key position. Even before the takeover, the Communist Party could decide who will work where.

Consequently one factor was opportunism, to have the Communist support to get good jobs at the time.

Number two: The Communist Party mostly before the takeover had to play some political games against the democratic parties. Therefore, the Communist Party needed masses in the party to show itself as the strongest party, and consequently the Communist Party not only gave concessions to its members, but pressed people to join the party in order to have high numbers in the party.

Therefore, for example, the Communist Party was the only party which accepted definitely Fascists into its membership. The other parties could not afford, and did not want, to accept Fascists; the Communist Party could; and a Fascist, even if he committed war crimes during the war, could have asylum inside the Communist Party. That was the second thing.

The third thing: Many people were joining the Communist Party because of fear, because to be a party member did mean, in some respects, a defense against the atrocities of the secret police and other terror organizations.

Many people wanted nothing else but not to be disturbed. Having the Communist Party membership card, at least they were not disturbed by authorities, by the tax office, and so on and so on.

So the Communist Party membership meant more or less greater security than not belonging to the Communist Party.

If I may I would show my own example.

Mr. ARENS. If you will, please, sir.

General KIRALY. I joined some sort of resistance activities against the Nazis, and I myself went over to the Russian side because they were the only so-called liberators in Hungary; and with many soldiers, I went over and I offered to fight against the Nazis.

For two or three days we were cheered by the Soviets as allies, so to say. But when the front line was far enough to hinder us to make any disturbances to the Soviet units, to the Soviet soldiers, we were disarmed and declared prisoners of war and were being brought to the Soviet Union.

When we were very near to the Rumanian-Soviet frontier, with a group I escaped from the train which was intending to take us—who wanted to fight against the Nazis, who wanted to fight with the Soviets as long as Hungary will be free—we faced the danger to be brought to the Soviet Union.

And then we escaped. We managed to escape from the train very near the Soviet frontier.

We returned to Hungary, and there I got in touch with high-ranking officers who investigated everybody's activities during the war.

Without some sort of investigation nobody could join the new army. There a general told me that—

if you escaped from the Soviet prison camp, you will be found here by Soviet patrols, so it is definitely positive that you will be taken back and nobody knows when you will return to Hungary.

You have only three alternatives: Either you will escape to the West where the Western troops are, into Austria or into Germany; or you will go underground in Hungary and wait until the Soviets will withdraw from Hungary; or you have to join the Communist Party. In that case, even having escaped from Soviet prison camp, it does not make any harm to you.

I was positive that I could do a lot of good for my nation, and I joined the party and joined the army.

So when I first met a Soviet officer from the Russian Occupation Commission in Hungary, he said: "I know very well that you escaped from the prison camp, but it does not mean anything."

So it was the only possibility to remain there. If I had not, I would have been brought back to Russia.

So in the everyday life, a Communist Party member's security was a little bit greater until the takeover in 1949 when the Communists seized power. They knew that a great number of the party members were not trustworthy for the Kremlin and for the party, and to intimidate their own party membership they made big purges even among the Communists.

It was one of the most important factors in the rule, the continuous intimidation of the nation, individuals, including the Communist Party members too.

Mr. ARENS. Was that the time when you were purged from the party?

General KIRALY. My purge was not a party purge; my purge was a personal matter because in 1951, when the Korean war was going on and the big tension existed between Yugoslavia and the Communist bloc and in this tension Hungary was selected to be the most embittered competitor of Tito, then many frontier clashes and disturbances occurred and even there was a possibility that at least perhaps a limited war would break out between Yugoslavia and Hungary.

Therefore, the army was purged of everybody who was not trustworthy for the party. 1951-52 were the two years when there was not definitely a party purge, but an army purge, during which period of time they made the army completely servile and trustworthy for the party.

Mr. ARENS. Now may I inquire, before we get to the actual shooting in the revolution itself, if you have information respecting the techniques of the takeover of Hungary by the relatively few Communists?

General KIRALY. Yes. Of course this would be a much more proper question for Mr. Kovago, who was a politician and knew these matters well.

Mr. ARENS. We shall ask him about it, too, later on.

General KIRALY. I was at the time in the army and, though not a politician, I, as everybody, could see which were the most important developments in the takeover. The basis of the takeover was not a

Hungarian internal force or internal action; the basis of the takeover was the presence of the Soviet Control Commission in Hungary which until the coming in force of the peace treaty in September 1947 was the real control power in Hungary.

No man in the army or in the administration could be appointed to a responsible position without the approval of the Soviet Control Commission. Consequently until 1947, autumn, the takeover went on step by step in the background by putting persons in the key positions, such sorts of persons whom the Communist Party trusted.

What the political side of the takeover is, the most important steps and factors are the following:

In 1945, in the fall, there was an election in Hungary. During this election the Communist Party polled only 17 percent of all the votes; consequently the Smallholders' Party, which polled the majority of all the votes, would have been in a position to form a one-party government because they had an absolute majority in the Parliament of Hungary; however, again the Control Commission forced the Smallholders' Party to form a coalition government, including the Communist Party and the Social Democrat Party and the National Peasant Party.

Now the second step was to begin to cut off from the majority party, from the Smallholders' Party, those persons and groups who were the most outspoken anti-Communists. So that the main anti-Communist party, the Smallholders' Party, was pressed to exclude from the party persons and groups that were the backbone of the anti-Communist policy.

After 1947, in the autumn, when the Control Commission had been abolished because the peace treaty was in force, the Communist Party was in a position from which they controlled the most important positions in the state administration.

Even more important, the secret police was by that time so well organized that it controlled all sectors of the administration and the every-day life in Hungary. So when the Control Commission was no longer in power in Hungary, the secret police was everywhere and could arrest whomever they wanted.

From that time on the rigid cruelty became even more definite a factor than before.

Again there was another factor in Hungary. The Soviet occupation force existed in Hungary, so that everybody saw the Soviet soldiers there and everybody knew that if any thought of action which would not suit the Communist Party and their Kremlin bosses, the Soviet army would have been used for suppressing any such activities.

So these forces—key persons in key positions, secret police, the presence of the Soviet army, and the suppression of the most anti-Communist party, the Smallholders' Party—made the Communists capable of making an open takeover which was carried out between 1947 and 1948.

During this period the Communist Party managed fully to control the country, and in the year of 1948 they openly announced the Communist takeover.

In 1949 they made a new type, a Communist-type, election in Hungary. In this election—I don't exactly know—about 97 percent of the population "voted" for the one-party list.

On August 20, 1949, the Communist Party was already in position to declare the so-called people's democracy, which is the form of bolshevism in Hungary, led of course by the Kremlin and by the local Communist agents.

Mr. ARENS. Now, sir, during the actual revolution, what post or posts did you occupy in Hungary?

General KIRALY. During the revolution I acted in three posts. Two of them were elected posts. I was elected to be the chairman of the revolutionary Home Defense Committee. The task of this committee was to control all the armed forces of the country.

The second post was also an elected post. I was elected to be the commander-in-chief of the National Guard, which was a new armed force, which was the armed force of the freedom fighters.

Third, by the Nagy government, the revolutionary government, I was appointed to be the military commander of the Budapest garrison, which was not an elected but an appointed position, over the armed forces being concentrated in the Budapest area.

Mr. ARENS. Now will you kindly, in your own words, detail the principal events of the revolution until it was completely over.

General KIRALY. Yes. As I previously stated, on October 23rd, 1956, a peaceful demonstration was transformed into a bloody revolution by the opening of fire of the secret police.

Fire was very soon opened by the freedom fighters, too, when they were able to capture some units of the secret police who approached the building of the Radio of Budapest, from which the secret police units opened fire against the freedom fighters.

When they—the freedom fighters—managed to capture and disarm some of the reinforcements of the secret police, by the very weapons of the secret police the freedom fighters returned the fire of the secret police.

The second most important step in the revolution was that the government ordered an army unit, a whole regiment, on the spot to help the secret police to disperse the demonstrators who were at the time already revolutionary fighters.

It was a characteristic event. The regiment was under the control of the Soviet advisers under the control of the secret police agents in the army. It was led by young officers, all of them having been workers' and peasants' children. This regiment under such control and under the leadership of officers of worker and peasant origin and under the leadership which, in the majority, consisted of officers with Communist Party membership, this regiment refused to carry out the orders of the Kremlin-led Communist dictators of Hungary, and some of the soldiers joined the freedom fighters; some of the soldiers offered their weapons to the freedom fighters and dispersed and went home.

Some dispersed with their own weapons, but none of the soldiers were willing to carry out the Muscovite order to shoot against their own compatriots.

Then the third step was the intervention of the Soviet armed forces in Hungary, and it was the first violation of the independence of Hungary. The United Nations Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary, the United Nations General Assembly, an organization of international lawyers, and many other prominent international

bodies investigated the case and stated that the Soviet Union, even on the basis of the Warsaw Pact, had no right at all to interfere in Hungary's internal matters by their armed forces stationed in Hungary.

Anyway, the third step was interference of the Soviet troops stationed in Hungary.

Then the matter is very, very characteristic how they behaved. These interfering Soviet armed forces did not carry out even a regular street fight, fighting only freedom-fighter groups. They carried out a terror attack against Budapest with artillery and tanks. They would shoot against a single moving person on the street, against homes, against churches, against apartment houses, without any discrimination.

This whole Soviet intervention was characteristic of what the Soviet Union does in places they occupy. Their attack was a terror action. By shooting against the peaceful population and against apartment buildings, they intended to intimidate the country and to disillusion them of the revolution.

However, the result of the battle which began between the invading Soviet forces and the freedom fighters, reinforced by several Hungarian army units which joined the freedom fighters, was a success of the Hungarians. During a five-day battle the Soviet troops (approximately two armored divisions) were defeated by the Hungarian freedom fighters in Budapest.

Many hundred Soviet tanks were burned out. Many Soviet soldiers were killed; of course Hungarian freedom fighters also. Children and women on the streets were killed by the Soviet invaders.

But after five days of battle, the Soviet leadership found out that they lost the battle. To avoid the annihilation of the Soviet units, Khrushchev himself carried out one of his most sinister actions.

He sent to Budapest his first deputy, Mikoyan; and he sent Mr. Suslov from the party leadership. These two Soviet men sat down with the revolutionary government. They found out that they were defeated. After talking with Khrushchev by means of the telephone—and by the approval of Khrushchev—they concluded an armistice with the Hungarian Government on the 29th of October in the Parliament Building of Budapest.

After this valid and legal armistice, concluded by the duly credentialed Soviet delegates and the Hungarian Government, the Hungarian Government let the Soviet troops withdraw from Budapest. The order was reestablished in Budapest. Freedom fighters patrolled the streets; the population was jubilant. aka Ferenc Nagy

Diplomatic actions were further developed on the 2nd of November. The Soviet Government gave a proposal to Hungary to continue the negotiation. In the first note of the Soviet Government, it was positively declared that the aim of the further diplomatic negotiation is the decision how to withdraw the Soviet troops from Hungary and how to allow Hungary to regain her national independence. Khrushchev

Hungary I myself participated partly in this development on November 2nd. I myself was, on the order of Prime Minister Imre Nagy, in the office of the Soviet ambassador, Andropov. Andropov announced to me that "We [the Soviet Government and the Soviet people] have nothing in our minds against the Hungarian people. We sympathize with you. And I am ordered by the Soviet Government to propose further

Dec
Yuri V. Andropov To Hungary

negotiations with the Hungarian Government concerning the details of the withdrawals of the Soviet troops."

And he asked me to call from his own office our Prime Minister Imre Nagy to find out the decision of the Hungarian Government.

This I did, and immediately by word I informed Mr. Andropov that the Hungarian Government is ready to negotiate.

And then, again by the order of Khrushchev himself, the most sinister diplomatic activity and negotiation began. We used to call this whole action a second "day of infamy." We believe that was the right name, because after our government accepted the Soviet proposal, again a duly credentialed Soviet delegation appeared in the Hungarian Parliament, consisting of high-ranking Soviet officers, generals. *Ferenc C.P. Member Hungary*

They sat down with the duly credentialed Hungarian delegation, in which two ministers, Minister of Defense Pal Maleter and Minister of State Erdei, and some experts participated.

The definite aim of these negotiations was to decide the technical details of the withdrawal of the Soviet troops.

These negotiations began on November 3rd, about noontime, and lasted until about six o'clock in the afternoon. This testimony of mine is again—I believe—very important because very few people escaped or survived of those who were informed about this sinister fraud of the Soviet Union, of Khrushchev. *Istvan C.*

At six o'clock on November 3rd I talked to the chief of staff of the Hungarian army, General Kovacs, who also was a member of this committee. General Kovacs stated to me that, "There is a full agreement between the Soviet delegation and the Hungarian delegation on the withdrawal of the Soviet troops, and the last day until the Soviet troops have to leave Hungary is January 15."

We were told that in the night the Hungarian delegation will go to the Soviet headquarters in Tököl, a village south of Budapest. The aim to go to the Soviet headquarters was announced to be the ceremonial signing of the final text of the agreement. There was only one question open—the Hungarian delegation wanted as the last day of the Soviet withdrawal December 15th, and the Soviet wanted January 15th.

It was the only open question, and the Hungarian Government made the decision that if the Soviet insisted on having January 15 as the last day, they would agree.

The Hungarian delegation entered the Soviet headquarters with good faith, intending to sign the final text of Soviet-Hungarian agreement which already was agreed upon in the Hungarian Parliament.

Then indeed a dramatic event occurred. It was the second "day of infamy" of modern history. The Hungarian delegation continued their negotiations on the spot—Even we had some telephone calls back. It could be supposed that the negotiations began as real diplomatic negotiations.

Cased About midnight General Serov entered the room and, no doubt on the order of Khrushchev, arrested the Hungarian delegation. Serov, as the chief of the secret police, was directly under the order of the first secretary of the Communist Party, which means that Serov was a direct subordinate of Khrushchev. He could not carry out any major action without Khrushchev's direct order. I mean on the basis of my experience in the Communist-ruled country, the arrest of a

diplomatic delegation by the secret police chief could only be carried out by the direct order of the first secretary of the party, who was Khrushchev.

Consequently, these shameful arrests could only be taken as an action of Khrushchev, for which he, in his own person, is alone responsible.

Mr. ARENS. What did he do? What did Serov do?

General KIRALY. Serov arrested Maleter, Erdei, and all the members of the Hungarian delegation. And from that point they disappeared, we do not know what happened; but we both, Mr. Kovago and I, were under treatment of the secret police and can imagine what happened with these persons.

They have been imprisoned, they have been brainwashed; they have had to go through all the terrors of the secret police which we all went through, except the Communist fellow travelers like Erdei, who was later released.

After that some of the delegation, more important the Home Defense Minister, one of the heads of this diplomatic delegation, was executed in Hungary in 1958. The circumstances of the execution show again how the Kremlin—that is, how Khrushchev—is controlling foreign countries like Hungary under their colonial rule.

If the time is proper and I am allowed, I will be able to tell details of the trial and the execution.

Mr. ARENS. You have told us now what happened during the incident of the arrest of the Hungarian delegation and the disappearance of the official credentialed delegates. Now continue with your theme, if you please, sir, in the chronology of events.

General KIRALY. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. Excuse me just a moment please, sir. Where were you at the time of the arrest of the Hungarian delegation?

General KIRALY. I was in the headquarters of the National Guard of Hungary in Budapest. It was in the middle of Budapest in a big building. It was previously the headquarters of the police chief of Budapest. From that place we had direct contact with the Parliament, which was the seat of revolutionary government. I had a personal telephone contact with Prime Minister Imre Nagy. We could call each other without any operator in between us. As the things developed on November 4th, I was in direct connection with Premier Imre Nagy, and all the details of events were always reported to him in two or three minutes.

Near midnight our connection with General Maleter was cut. I mean there was no more answer on the telephone on which we could call him before at the Soviet headquarters. I immediately informed the premier that something was wrong; until now we were able to call the Hungarian delegation and to get in connection with them, now we could not.

Then we sent an officer-led detachment to the Soviet headquarters with tanks which crossed the Danube—the Soviet headquarters was on an island. Our detachment crossed the Danube on a secret ferry which we had. We were in radio communication with this detachment.

Minute to minute they reported: "We are crossing the Danube." "We are approaching Tököl." "We see the building of the Russian headquarters."

And then all further communication was cut. The detachment, with good faith, jumped out of the tanks, and all of them disappeared. We do not know anything about them since that time on.

Then alarming reports began to pour in from different parts of Hungary. The first came from Kiskunhalas. The reports described how the Soviet troops attacked the military barracks without warning. Without warning they began to shoot at the barracks and made a blood bath there and occupied the barracks.

The second report came from Kecskemet, another big city in the Hungarian great plain, telling the same. Time after time I reported to the prime minister what was going on; that the Soviet troops were attacking.

The prime minister told me: "I forbid you to give any order to open fire because the Soviet ambassador [the above-mentioned Andropov] is with me and he is telling that something is wrong, some misunderstanding has happened, and he just wants to call Khrushchev himself in Moscow to clear the situation, because something is wrong. Nobody gave orders to the Soviet troops, he insisted."

So I believe that Khrushchev decided to sacrifice Andropov, if needed, when sending him to the Hungarian Parliament to pretend that the whole thing was a misunderstanding and they wanted—with good faith—to carry out what they had agreed to earlier on that day.

"I forbid you to make any military arrangements. Something is wrong, and Andropov will talk with Moscow, with Khrushchev himself, and everything will be all right," Imre Nagy, the Prime Minister of Hungary, concluded.

I do not want to go into further details here. The same things happened all over Hungary what I told above. In the eastern and central part of Hungary, the Soviet troops invaded us from Czechoslovakia, from Russia and from Rumania.

From city to city the freedom fighters reported to us the details of the aggression. We had very good connections with freedom fighters in the country and cities. In the meantime the city of Budapest itself was reached and attacked by the Soviet forces.

I reported to the prime minister that we have a very thin defensive line in the city; if we do not open fire immediately this very thin defense will be broken through, then we cannot do anything.

I asked him that either he himself or I myself—as in the absence of the Home Defense Minister I was the highest-ranking general in the army since the revolutionary government rehabilitated me and gave me back my rank of which I was bereft during the court martial—should go on the radio and make an announcement that there is a Soviet aggression and that everybody everywhere would have to defend the place where he is. I feared that some defense objects would be broken through if we did not give orders immediately.

The connections in Budapest were not very perfect, and the military arrangements were not too much developed because many Soviet-loyal generals and staff officers were yet in the army who made disturbances in the leadership.

The only means, according to my opinion, at that time seemed to be a radio announcement that we were being attacked and we had to defend the city and everybody was ordered to defend the place where he was. Unfortunately the typical Khrushchevian fraud with Andropov having been in the Parliament made such a great influence on

Prime Minister Imre Nagy that he forbade every sort of general announcement on the radio or any other way. He told me:

You are forbidden to issue any sort of military order because if you order the opening of fire, it means war.

As long as by accident troops are shooting at each other it is an accident and it could be smoothed out; but if you, as a responsible leader of the army, announce an opening of fire through radio or any other implement it will mean war.

To decide war—as you know—is not a military task but a government responsibility. We do not want to make war on the Soviet Union.

Very soon, of course, our thin defensive line was broken through, and the Russian tank units invaded Budapest.

Mr. ARENS. What units attacked at that point? Were they all Russian troops or were there some non-Russian troops?

General KIRALY. Sir, number one: The new invading force were new troops brought from Russia and other parts of the Soviet orbit. The new aggressors were not those troops stationed in Hungary before the revolution, some of which had been defeated by us. The new attack was launched by brand new troops with a very high number of tanks and with a very heavy concentration against Budapest. That is the military part of it.

What your question is concerned with, sir: a very high number of the invading troops of soldiers consisted of Mongolian and other Asiatic races.

May I continue?

Mr. ARENS. If you please, sir.

General KIRALY. Then between about two and three o'clock—I do not know the precise hour, we did not see a watch at the time—my own headquarters was approached by a Soviet tank column.

I immediately called the prime minister and reported that we were about to be attacked. From my position I was able to watch the approaching Soviet tanks and I, so to say, counted them off to the prime minister.

I said the point where they were turning to us and I counted them, and I had reached about twenty or so numbers, but we were very lucky. This tank unit did not attack our headquarters, which had no tank defense, of course. Consequently it would have suffered tremendously. We would only have been able to fight by means of hand grenades and "Molotov cocktails," but they made a turn and began to go in a direction where the Parliament itself lay.

I reported to the prime minister: "We are not attacked, but the tank column is going toward the Parliament, toward your own headquarters."

Then the prime minister told me: "Thank you. I do not want any further reports." And then he went to the microphone and made his historical announcement.

In my own words it was: "Today at daybreak Soviet troops attacked our capital with the obvious intention to overthrow the legal government. Our troops are in fighting. I am informing the nation and the world of this fact."

Almost word for word this was his last announcement. In the last minute when he himself saw with his own naked eyes the invading

tanks he realized that we, like it or not, were in a war. In this announcement the prime minister really did not make a declaration of war, but registered the fact that we were invaded and we were in a war.

To see, like in Vinnitsa people saw hundreds of corpses, those who were killed by Khrushchev's mercenaries and some perhaps personally by Khrushchev is a very dramatic and very tragic scene. However, I cannot compare any of these even dramatic killings with the sort of diplomatic treachery personally made by Khrushchev. Mikoyan and Suslov—when negotiating in Budapest—were in close connection with Khrushchev, and on November 4th Mr. Andropov also was in telephone connection with him. Consequently day-to-day arrangements, hour-to-hour orders, how to carry out the shameful diplomatic fraud were given by Khrushchev himself.

I believe that one of the most dramatic and most important crimes that ever has been committed in modern times was that diplomatic treachery in Budapest and it was hour to hour carried out by Khrushchev himself. November 4, 1956, the beginning of the second Soviet aggression and the arrest of General Pal Maleter and the Hungarian diplomatic delegation, is the second "day of infamy" of modern history.

Mr. ARENS. General, based upon your intimate knowledge of the Hungarian people, what, in your opinion, will be the impact upon the Hungarian people when they read in the press about Khrushchev's visit to the United States and his reception here, where he will be wined and dined by our officialdom, including the White House itself?

General KIRALY. Sir, I only can quote two small examples of what happened in Hungary when Khrushchev was there. Hungary is until now occupied by one hundred thousand Soviet soldiers. Compared with the Hungarian population, which is more than nine million, each one hundred Hungarians are watched by one Russian soldier.

It means that Hungary today is a nation-wide prison, imprisoned by Khrushchev's army units. Under the shadow of this one hundred thousand Russian bayonets when in 1958—one and a half years after the Hungarian revolution—Khrushchev visited Budapest, the following reception was given to him:

When he landed in the airport of Budapest the government did not even dare to send a military honor guard to receive Khrushchev, the prime minister of the Soviet Union. They sent there a secret police honor guard. It has not occurred in recent times that a prime minister of a great power could not be received by military units but a secret police unit. I believe it is one of the greatest humiliations which ever occurred to a prime minister of a great power.

Number two: He went on a sightseeing tour like he will go here, and I want to quote two events, both of which I can prove with Budapest newspapers, with Communist newspapers.

It occurred in 1958, April to be very precise. He went to Szolnok—it is a peasant area—where in the whole district the peasants were ordered to get there and listen to Khrushchev. When Khrushchev began to talk the big crowd of, I don't know how many times ten thousands or a hundred thousand, peasants could not be controlled.

They began to leave the place by the coaches, and big dust clouds showed a very brave and a very definite demonstration that "they

could force us to appear here but they could not force us to listen to this tyrant of our nation."

Khrushchev afterward acknowledged this event but did not tell anything. I believe on the basis that he realized the peasants are always the most embittered anti-Communists in these countries where their small lands were communized. Khrushchev did not care about this demonstration because those were peasants, and he knew they did not like him.

Then next he was brought to Tata. It is a big mining area. The Communists always boasted that the miners and the steelworkers of heavy industry "are the backbone of the Communist system."

They brought Khrushchev to this mining area to show that "if the peasants did not like you, these are your real comrades and they will applaud and acclaim you."

There the miners also could be forced to get to the spot and begin to listen to Mr. Khrushchev, but very soon they began to leave the place in high numbers, in big groups. Then Khrushchev lost his temper, because his greatest hope faded away. Even the miners of Hungary refused to listen to him. He shouted the following—and I have a note. If I am allowed I will quote that, mentioning the Communist source of Budapest. When these miners left the place in big numbers, in great groups, Khrushchev—very irritated—shouted after those who left the place—and I quote word for word:

Your demonstration is in vain. You have to swallow the fact: What is to be will be.

It was written in the Hungarian Communist newspaper *Népszabadság* and announced by Budapest radio on April 10th, 1958

It means that the Communist newspaper and the Communist radio had to recognize the fact: the miners, who were believed to be the backbone of the Communist Party and Communist system, were brave enough to demonstrate: "We do not want to listen to that man who personally is responsible for the bloody suppression of the country."

I believe if these suppressed people dare to demonstrate that they do not want this man, they do not want his system, they will not sympathize if they hear about a possible triumphant reception of this man anywhere in the free world.

Mr. ARENS. Is peaceful coexistence with Khrushchev and the Kremlin and international communism possible?

General KIRALY. Sir, the "peaceful coexistence," is as great a fraud as the whole diplomatic action was in Budapest in November 1956. The peaceful coexistence is a dreadful thing.

The peaceful coexistence means that one hundred million East Central European people will, against their own will, be forced to live in the Communist orbit.

Khrushchev's peaceful coexistence means that the status quo is recognized. The peaceful coexistence of Khrushchev does not intend peacefully to coexist, but does intend to have a direct or indirect recognition of the suppression of one hundred million westernized people from the Baltic down to Bulgaria and Albania.

I believe that even if after this recognition Khrushchev would be sincerely willing to coexist, even at that time it would be one of the

most unjust situations because this system would recognize the suppression of one hundred million westernized people in the Soviet orbit.

Mr. ARENS. Now, if in the next few weeks Khrushchev pledges to the West his peaceful intentions and pledges to the West that he does not want war, can we believe him?

General KIRALY. Such sort of announcement could only be believed if Khrushchev would allow the one hundred million westernized East Central European people to announce their own will.

Khrushchev would be obliged to let them choose the system they want to live in on the basis of the Declaration on Liberated Europe adopted in Yalta and the Peace Agreements of Paris after World War II. Under these agreements, all the East Central European people have the right to choose their own government by secret election. If Khrushchev wants something sincerely, he has to carry out at least the Yalta agreement. Afterward we will see what this one hundred million people wish. I know democracy is what they want.

Mr. ARENS. General, were you a member of the Communist Party?

General KIRALY. Yes, I was.

Mr. ARENS. What is the objective of the international Communist operation?

General KIRALY. One thing, sir—and this one thing never has been denied by the Communists—this simple announcement of Khrushchev "We will bury you." Or Khrushchev's last announcement when he visited Eastern Germany. In Leipzig he made a big speech. Very clearly he announced that capitalism—as they are naming the West—will be ruined and communism has to overrule the globe.

This is a single thing. Out of it they never made any secret. They always announced it clearly: It is the aim of international communism to annihilate the freedom of the free world and to overrule the globe with the Communist system.

Mr. ARENS. Is the international Communist empire now at war with the free world?

General KIRALY. Yes, they are in a continuous war in many, many fields. Not to mention the Asiatic developments now from the Indian border to Laos, but they are in war even in Europe. The radio broadcasts, the newspapers, all the international events like the youth festival in Vienna, were an effort to attack and to ruin the West.

But—thank God—many of my friends were, for example, in Vienna. That city, being a place outside the Iron Curtain area, the organizers of the festival could not suppress the freedom of speech. I can with a great responsibility announce that there in this battle, which was a battle of ideals, the Communists lost—not in the official meetings which were controlled by the Communist Party, but in the streets where they were debating centers, where free speech could not be controlled.

There, in front of the youth of uncommitted countries, freedom was what won. It was a battle, and such battles are occurring day to day on different fields.

Mr. ARENS. General, are we engaged in a popularity contest with a competing economic system; or are we engaged in a death struggle with a world conspiracy which threatens freedom everywhere?

General KIRALY. We are in a death struggle against the greatest conspirator of mankind, and this struggle is going on day and night.

Mr. ARENS. Earlier in your testimony, General, you mentioned the execution of Imre Nagy and General Pal Maleter. Would you give us the details of that atrocity?

General KIRALY. According to a communique of the Hungarian Minister of Justice, the translation of which was reported by Reuters of June 17, 1958, Imre Nagy, Prime Minister of Hungary; General Pal Maleter, Defense Minister of Hungary; and their associates were tried and found guilty and executed.

These illegal executions were first announced by Moscow radio on June 16, 1958, and not by Budapest authorities which announced it only on June 17, 1958.

Only two months prior to these scandalous executions, Khrushchev spent one week in Budapest. The coincidence of the time of the possible trial and Khrushchev's visit in Budapest indicates that he had a direct hand even in Imre Nagy's execution.

The whole Imre Nagy case is a shocking phenomenon showing what the Khrushchevian treachery, relentlessness, and tyranny over individuals, as well as nations, means.

It is well known that after the second Soviet aggression on November 4th, 1956, Imre Nagy sought asylum in the Yugoslavian Embassy in Budapest. On November 22, 1956, after Janos Kadar, the Soviet-imposed Prime Minister of Hungary, stated in writing that the Hungarian regime did not want to start proceedings against Imre Nagy and his associates, Nagy and his party left the Yugoslav Embassy. After leaving the building they were kidnaped by Soviet military forces and deported to Rumania.

In a verbal note, the Yugoslav Government stated—and I quote—"There was a flagrant breach of the agreements reached."

It is quoted from the report of the United Nations Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary, General Assembly, the 11th Session, Supplement No. 18 in 8 (A-3592) page 10.

Janos Kadar, the Soviet-imposed Prime Minister of Hungary, made the following statement in a radio speech shortly after the kidnaping of the group:

We have promised not to start any punitive proceedings against Imre Nagy and we shall keep our word.

This is quoted from Népszabadság, November 27, 1956.

In spite of this statement Imre Nagy and his associates were executed.

Who commanded Janos Kadar to break his own promise? No one else other than Khrushchev. Furthermore Imre Nagy and his associates were in the hands of Khrushchev's secret police, and not in the hands of Hungarian secret police, and they were confined outside of Hungary.

It is very probable that even the execution was carried out by Khrushchev's mercenaries.

Mr. ARENS. General, you have seen communism in action in the raw, with all its brutalities. Can you tell us if we can defeat this force in the world by exchanging ballet dancers with the Soviet Union?

General KIRALY. Never.

Mr. ARENS. Can we defeat this monstrous tyranny by sending and exchanging art work?

General KIRALY. Art work? Never.

Mr. ARENS. Will Khrushchev and his thirty-three million zealots change by an exchange of visits between our country and the Soviet Union by distinguished personages?

General KIRALY. Never. All of these actions are used to defraud, to cheat public opinion of the free world, to lull their vigilance, and, in the meantime, to make progress toward their principal goal to conquer the whole world.

Mr. ARENS. Will the international Communist conspiracy have any intention of changing its strategy or its tactics of infiltration and subversion over the world when Khrushchev goes to Iowa to see some of our farms; and when he goes to New York City and meets with certain of the businessmen who will be wining and dining him?

General KIRALY. Never.

Mr. ARENS. Will Khrushchev or his gang of international outlaws who are dripping in blood now change, General, after Khrushchev is received by the officialdom of this Nation, given its honors as a head of state?

General KIRALY. Never, because the Communist system could not change its principal tactics of terror, of continuous shakeups, of continuous explosions even inside their system and empire. If they would change either internationally or internally, their present method—if they were to give substantial freedom inside their own country, if they were to liberalize their system inside—it would, like it happened in Hungary, positively progress to full freedom, which they never can allow. Freedom and communism are diametrically opposite of each other.

House Un-American Activities Committee

The CHAIRMAN. Do you, Mr. Kovago, solemnly swear that the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. KOVAGO. I do.

STATEMENT OF JOSEPH KOVAGO

9-10-59

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Mr. ARENS. Please identify yourself by name, residence, and occupation.

Mr. KOVAGO. My name is Joseph Kovago, I am a resident of 219 Potomac Road, Fairfax, Wilmington, Delaware. My profession is that of mechanical engineer, and I am the former mayor of Budapest.

Mr. ARENS. Are you also, Mr. Kovago, connected with the Assembly of Captive European Nations?

Mr. KOVAGO. Yes, sir. I am the vice-chairman of the Assembly of Captive European Nations, and I am the vice-chairman of the Hungarian Committee in New York.

Mr. ARENS. You have stated that you were formerly mayor of Budapest. Would you kindly give us a very succinct résumé of your own personal background?

Mr. KOVAGO. I was born in 1913 in Csomoder, Hungary.

Finishing my elementary and high schools, I graduated from the Military Academy of Budapest. Then I served in the army as a young officer. Then I attended the Technical University of Budapest where I graduated in 1943 as a mechanical engineer.

In the last years of the war, we organized an anti-Nazi resistance movement of which I was one of the organizers. I was the first assist-

France
England

Austria
Netherlands

Hungary

Hungary
ant to the leader of the anti-Nazi military movement, General Janos Kiss. We got arrested by Nazis, and my friends were executed. With the help of my friends who were not arrested I survived.

After the war I became a member of the Smallholders' Party of Hungary, which was the largest party in opposition before the war and during the Nazi times. It was a democratic, anti-Communist party.

On the ticket of the Smallholders' Party I was first appointed to be vice-mayor of Budapest, and serving in this office there came the free election of the Budapest city council where I was elected the mayor of Budapest in 1945, November.

I served in my office from that time on until 1947, June, when political events forced me to resign from my office.

Mr. ARENS. What were the political events, if you do not mind an interruption at the moment?

Mr. KOVAGO. The Communist Party attacked our party; and though we gained in a free election in 1945 the absolute majority of the votes, we could not carry out our program, we could not govern the country because the Communist Party with the help of occupying Soviet forces prevented us from carrying out our programs, and forced our party to form a coalition government, in which the Communist Party was included.

Hungary
At the beginning of 1947 the secretary general of my party, Bela Kovacs, one of the most respected leaders of our country, was arrested by Soviet troops, opposing communism and the Communist takeover.

Later on other members of the party were arrested also; and the prime minister, Mr. Ferenc Nagy, and the speaker of parliament, Monsignor Bela Varga, were compelled to escape the country.

Hungary
I considered this to be a virtual takeover by the Communists and I resigned from my office, sending a letter to the city council in which I frankly declared that I fullheartedly disagreed with the present political situation.

Mr. ARENS. What happened then, sir?

Mr. KOVAGO. Then I did not take part any more in the political life of the country, but worked as a mechanical engineer in different jobs.

In 1950, I was arrested by the Communist secret police, and after six months of having been tortured and questioned, I was put on a secret trial and got a lifetime sentence. I was accused of having built political, economic, and cultural relations with the West.

I spent six and a half years in different prisons; and just before the revolution, I was released on September 18th, 1956, on a parolee status for a half year on the condition that a new trial will take place.

Then came the revolution, in which—as it is a well-known fact—the whole Hungarian people took part. I helped to reorganize my party. I was elected a member of the executive committee of my party, later on the secretary general of my party.

I was reelected as mayor of Budapest on November 2nd, 1956, and I was appointed by Imre Nagy's government to be the member of a five-member delegation which had the duty to carry out political discussions in connection with Hungary's new international political status with the Soviet Union and, if necessary, with other powers.

When the second Russian intervention took place, I still remained in the country and took part in the resistance. That was a desperate struggle which we carried on. But on November 30th, 1956, I saw

that my life was again in utmost danger; I would be grabbed again and put back in prison. I escaped the country with my family.

Then I visited European cities: Vienna, The Hague, Paris, London. Then on January 20th, 1957, I came to this country and from that time on I am living here.

Mr. ARENS. General Kiraly has detailed in his testimony today the events of the Hungarian revolution. We should like to avoid an unnecessary duplication of the testimony, but there are a number of items we would like to explore with you please, sir.

First of all, based upon your experience in the revolution and as an authority in Hungary as mayor of Budapest, are you equipped to assess the responsibility for the crimes committed by the Communists in Hungary?

Mr. KOVAGO. First of all, the crimes began just after the Second World War. The Hungarian nation never was Communist and never had been Communist but the Communist Party, being a handful, a small minority, carried out a takeover by the help of the Russian army.

During this fight many good Hungarians were executed, killed, and deported to Siberia and other parts of the Soviet Union.

This crime against the Hungarian nation was carried on during the later years, and it is a well-known fact that that was a terrible terror in the country during which time, again new Hungarian patriots went to the gallows.

We all experienced personally the tortures and the cruel methods which were applied against each Hungarian patriot who opposed the Communist regime.

This terror and this murder of the nation made the hearts of the Hungarian patriots full of despair and dissatisfaction, and that was the mainspring of the Hungarian revolution.

And then from the time that Khrushchev came into power, he is the man responsible for all the mass murders and tortures of the Hungarian men, women, and children.

Mr. ARENS. During the intervention by the Soviet troops, did they confine their military activities to military targets?

Mr. KOVAGO. No, sir. They, the Soviet troops, invaded Budapest, and I am an eyewitness who saw with my own eyes that these tanks turned into streets where there were just apartment houses and nothing else. And these tanks shot against these apartment houses, and a considerable part of Budapest became in ruins.

There were killed children, women, young and old men without distinction, whether or not they were freedom fighters.

Mr. ARENS. What will be the reaction in Hungary when the Hungarian people read about Khrushchev's reception in the United States—how he will be wine and dined by our officialdom?

Mr. KOVAGO. The first question which comes to the mind of Hungarian people is: How it is possible that this butcher of Budapest and Hungary is coming to the greatest free country of the world.

Mr. ARENS. Can you explain why Khrushchev had Imre Nagy executed and favored Janos Kadar?

Mr. KOVAGO. That is a very interesting and very enlightening problem, because both Janos Kadar and Imre Nagy took part in the revolution. At the beginning of the revolution, for about six days,

Janos Kadar himself was an active participant in the Hungarian revolution because he became fully aware of the true sentiments of despair of the people.

Imre Nagy was killed and murdered on Khrushchev's order because Nagy refused to subordinate the Hungarian interest to that of the Soviet Union. He refused to pledge loyalty to the Soviet Union while Janos Kadar pledged loyalty to the Soviet Union, and in this way he became the new puppet of Khrushchev in Hungary. This man carried out all the orders of Khrushchev, never hesitated to take part in this great crime against the peace-loving and heroic Hungarian people.

Mr. ARENS. Did you have occasion to participate in any of the conferences following the actual shootings in which you observed the treachery of the Communists?

Mr. KOVAGO. I will be able to complete a little bit the description which General Kiraly gave quite clearly with the following:

I was present in the Parliament Building and I had a conference with Zoltan Tildy, Minister of State of the Imre Nagy government, and other members of the government, on October 31, 1956, when there came a telephone call from Mikoyan, the first assistant of Khrushchev.

Mikoyan wanted to have a conference with Zoltan Tildy. Before Zoltan Tildy left for that conference, we talked details over, all the problems which we had to raise before Mikoyan during the conference. These were the following:

The immediate withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Hungary;
Hungary's withdrawal from the Warsaw Pact which we had already declared;

The re-establishment of the multi-party system in Hungary;

Preparations for a free election and re-establishment of the complete sovereignty and self-determination of the Hungarian peoples.

When Zoltan Tildy returned from an one-hour long conference with Mikoyan, he told me with a happy and smiling face: "I raised all the problems and he agreed with everything."

This shows that Mikoyan was sent by Khrushchev to Hungary to cheat the Hungarian Government and to prepare this trap and treachery, because from that time on the Hungarian revolutionary government has acted in the belief that we will be able to arrange and solve all matters with the Soviet Union in a peaceful way.

But the reason for this treacherous diplomacy was, as General Kiraly pointed out rightly, to lull our alertness and to prevent us from concentrating troops and take all the necessary steps to continue our fight.

We never could imagine that the official delegation, an official representative of a great power, would prepare a trap for arresting the official delegation of the Hungarian Government which started negotiations on the very initiative of the Soviet Government.

Mr. ARENS. Based upon your background and experience, can the representatives of the United States of America negotiate with Khrushchev as they would with a man of good faith?

Mr. KOVAGO. This example shows in itself that we never can believe that Khrushchev is carrying on negotiations in good faith.

Mr. ARENS. What do you think is the guiding political principle of Khrushchev?

Hungary

Mr. KOVAGO. I think that Khrushchev is the best disciple of Machiavelli because if his own interest dictates it, he will kill; while he finds it useful, he will smile, will kiss children, will shake hands and show a good face.

Mr. ARENS. Will he ever relinquish the objective which he announced of burying the free world?

Mr. KOVAGO. I do not think he will ever give up this idea and those tactics because his final goal is to deceive the free world in order to attain its gradual surrender.

Mr. ARENS. Do you have information respecting the losses in the Hungarian revolution?

Mr. KOVAGO. Yes, sir.

During and after the revolution and freedom fight there were approximately 30,000 Hungarians killed by armed forces of Khrushchev. According to official reports 2,500 persons were executed; however, the victims of Khrushchev's secret police are probably higher—12,000 persons were deported to the Soviet Union; hundreds of thousands of persons were imprisoned; 15,000 were confined to forced labor camps.

And finally Khrushchev ordered the re-establishment of concentration camps which were abolished before the revolution of 1956.

Mr. ARENS. You have told us certain connections and sources of information which you presently have, Mr. Kovago. Kindly on the record give us a general résumé of the conditions now in Hungary.

Mr. KOVAGO. The Hungarian people are in an apathy of despair. The new wave of terror which took place in Hungary after the revolution is increasing, and the complete control by the Soviet Union of the country is so striking and so clear to every Hungarian that the people are gradually losing their hope of regaining freedom.

The prison camps are again full. The conditions are terrible. The secret police are again in action even if they are not so conspicuous today. And generally all the efforts for improvements which were carried on before the revolution have been gradually abolished under the regime of Janos Kadar.

Under these circumstances it is a real heroism to continue the resistance against this oppression.

Mr. ARENS. How many of your compatriots have chosen to live elsewhere than under the "blessed regime" of the people's republic which Khrushchev heads by a puppet in Hungary?

Mr. KOVAGO. After the revolution more than 200,000 Hungarians escaped the country.

Mr. ARENS. If they were permitted to do so, how many of your compatriots would leave this "people's paradise" of Khrushchev's in Hungary?

Mr. KOVAGO. I am sure, sir, that if the people would be able to escape, then the overwhelming majority of the Hungarian people would not remain.

But a country must survive the greatest tragedies of history, and all the people cannot and should not escape.

The CHAIRMAN. Gentlemen, we thank you very much for the splendid contribution which you have made today.

(Whereupon at 12 noon, September 10, 1959, the consultations were concluded.)

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75824321

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

DATE: 10/21/59

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-22169)

REC-61

Encl

SUBJECT: HCUA

ATTENTION: RECORDS SECTION

HCUA has prepared a publication entitled "The Crimes of KHRUSHCHEV - Part 3" which will be released 10/23/59.

Three copies are enclosed for the Bureau and three copies for the New York Office.

- ② - Bureau (Encls. 3)
- 1 - New York (Encls. 3) (RM)
- 1 - WFO

JAC:vjh
(4)

ENCL. 42

3 ENCLOSURE

DATE 3/15/62 BY 10321

5-10-83 Comp #

REC-25

61-7582-4321

24 OCT 22 1959

104

J. J. Miller

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House Un-American Activities Committee

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10-23-59

RADIOGRAM

URGENT

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OTHERWISE~~ (U)

TO SAC SAN JUAN

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

HCUA HEARINGS SAN JUAN. REURRAD OCTOBER TWO TWO, LAST. HCUA

WILL SERVE SUBPOENAS TO [REDACTED] BUT WILL b6 b7C b7D

NOT CALL THEM OR [REDACTED] AS WITNESSES. LIST OF

THOSE SUBPOENAED FOLLOWS BY LETTER. (U)

CCL:SSH

(4)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

3/15/82
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP6 b1A
REASON FOR EXT. 1.1
DATE OF REVIEW 3/16/92

HCUA to hold hearings in SJ 11/18-20/59. Subpoenas were issued to approximately 23 and [REDACTED] among those served. Informant's appearance before HCUA even if he pleaded the Fifth Amendment would bring undesired attention and possibly jeopardize his continuation as an informant. He is an extremely valuable informant who is a member but not a leader of the CP of Puerto Rico (PCP) and furnishes information on all major independence organizations active in Puerto Rico at this time. Issuance of subpoenas to [REDACTED] without calling them as witnesses will leave the list of those subpoenaed by HCUA for the most part people who are past or present officers of PCP. At same time it will protect [REDACTED] and bear out belief of PCP officers that subpoenas would be limited to leaders of Party, former Smith Act subjects and possibly a few other individuals who in past have been known to be active members and/or sympathizers of PCP. If radio contact not made this date, transmit next radio contact. Radiogram necessary in view of urgent nature of situation. (U)

b6
b7C
b7D

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

REC-77

EX-101-61-7582 (HCUA)

1-100 RADIO 63 [REDACTED]

OCT 23 1959

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. DeLoach _____
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 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Parsons _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tamm _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Holloman _____
 Miss Gandy _____

XX

Radio

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(U)

Teletype

URGENT

10-22-59

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAC SAN JUAN 221745

3/15/82
 CLASS: & P. BY 616 b/15
 REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
 DATE OF REVIEW 3/15/92

HCUA HEARINGS SAN JUAN. REURRAD OCTOBER 20, 1959. []
 ADVISED FOLLOWING INFO OCTOBER 21 LAST: ON EVENING OCTOBER 19,
 1959 HE WENT TO RESIDENCE OF GERTRUDIS AND J. B. PEREZ, PCP
 TREASURER AND HER HUSBAND, AND THEY HAD NOT RECEIVED SUBPOENAS.
 UNABLE TO LOCATE JUAN SANTOS RIVERA, PCP PRESIDENT, THAT DATE.
 ON EVENING OCTOBER 20, 1959, TALKED WITH SANTOS AND MANUEL
 ARROYO ZEPPENFELDT BOTH OF WHOM INDICATED SUBPOENAS HAD BEEN
 RECEIVED. BOTH INDICATED SURPRISE THAT INFORMANT HAD ALSO
 RECEIVED SUBPOENA STATING IT WAS THEIR BELIEF THAT SUBPOENAS
 WOULD BE LIMITED TO LEADERSHIP OF PARTY, FORMER SMITH ACT
 SUBJECT AND FEW OTHER INDIVIDUALS WHO IN PAST HAVE BEEN KNOWN
 TO BE ACTIVE MEMBERS AND/OR SYMPATHIZERS. SANTOS STATED THAT
 HE HAD CONSULTED TWO ATTORNEYS TO ADVISE INDIVIDUALS IN PCP
 RECEIVING SUBPOENAS AS TO WHAT TYPE OF QUESTIONS THEY MIGHT
 BE ASKED AND HOW TO ANSWER THEM. SANTOS INDICATED PCP STAND
 WOULD BE THAT THEY DID NOT HAVE TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS; THIS
 ACTION BEING SUBJECT TO APPROVAL OF LEGAL COUNSEL. SANTOS
 INDICATED HE HAD BEEN IN CONTACT WITH ATTORNEY PABLO GARCIA
 RODRIGUEZ, BUFILE 100-263488, SJ 100-5228, AND ANOTHER UN-
 IDENTIFIED ATTORNEY. SANTOS STATED THAT MATTER WOULD BE (U)

b7D

REC-77

6 OCT 23 1959

Mr. Belmont

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☒ Radio☐ Teletype

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. DeLoach _____
 Mr. McGuire _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Parsons _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tamm _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Holloman _____
 Miss Gandy _____

PAGE TWO FROM SAN JUAN 221745

DISCUSSED IN DETAIL AT PCP MEETING OCTOBER 23, 1959 AFTER DETERMINATION COULD BE MADE AS TO WHICH PCP MEMBERS HAD BEEN SUBPOENAED. SANTOS AND ARROYO STATED TO INFORMANT IT WAS THEIR BELIEF THAT GERTRUDIS MENENDEZ, HER HUSBAND, JUAN BAUTISTA PEREZ, CRISTINO PEREZ, RAMON NEGRON, [REDACTED] [REDACTED], AND FERNANDO FUENTES JIMENEZ, ALL PRESENTLY OR RECENTLY ACTIVE IN PCP, WOULD NOT RECEIVE SUBPOENAS. IN VIEW OF THIS INFO IT IS NOT BELIEVED THAT PCP LEADERSHIP WILL ATTACH ANY SIGNIFICANCE TO INFORMANT NOT BEING CALLED AS WITNESS EVEN THOUGH HE HAS RECEIVED SUBPOENA. HOWEVER, IT IS REQUESTED THAT BUREAU IMMEDIATELY INSURE FROM CONTACTS WITH HCUA THAT SUBPOENAS BE ISSUED TO SOME OTHER INDIVIDUALS WHO WILL NOT BE CALLED AS WITNESSES TO AVOID ANY POSSIBILITY OF COMPROMISING INFORMANT OR CASTING SUSPICION IN HIS DIRECTION FROM OTHER INDIVIDUALS PRESENTLY OUTSIDE THE PCP BUT WHO ARE ACTIVE IN OTHER INDEPENDENCE TYPE ORGANIZATIONS IN PUERTO RICO AT THIS TIME. SINCE LAST JUSTIFICATION LETTER INFORMANT HAS FURNISHED INFO OF VALUE REGARDING FUPI, MPIPR, LA VOZ, APU, NPPR, AND SANC, ALL MAJOR INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATIONS ACTIVE IN PUERTO RICO AT THIS TIME. ANY POSSIBLE COMPROMISE OR QUESTION THAT MIGHT IMPEDE FUTURE ACTIVITIES OF INFORMANT WOULD NECESSITATE TREMENDOUS EXPENDITURE OF AGENT TIME TO SECURE IDENTICAL DATA. BUREAU REQUESTED TO IMMEDIATELY FURNISH SJO LIST OF INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE BEING SUBPOENAED BY HCUA. MATTER OF HEARINGS HAS BEEN AFFORDED PRESS AND RADIO PUBLICITY

AND NAMES OF INDIVIDUALS BEING MENTIONED AS NEWS MEDIA BECOMES AWARE OF THEM THROUGH THEIR USUAL SOURCES. DURING CONTACT OCTOBER 21, 1959 INFORMANT INDICATED HE WISHED TO CONTINUE RELATIONSHIP WITH BUREAU. HOWEVER HE FEELS THAT IF HE IS CALLED UPON TO TESTIFY HE WILL MOST CERTAINLY BE SUBJECT OF CONSIDERABLE PUBLICITY THROUGH NEWS MEDIA WHICH WOULD UNDOUBTEDLY IMPARE HIS JOB, PERSONAL AND COMMUNITY STATUS. (U)

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~b6
b7c

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)☒ Radio☐ Teletype

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. DeLoach _____
 Mr. McGuire _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Parsons _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tamm _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Holloman _____
 Miss Gandy _____

PAGE THREE FROM SAN JUAN 221745

INFORMANT INDICATED HE FEELS DEEP SENSE OF MORAL AND PATRIOTIC RESPONSIBILITY TO CONTINUE IN HIS PRESENT STATUS AND IN SOME SMALL WAY BE ABLE TO THWART ACTIVITIES OF COMMUNIST AND INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATIONS. IT IS DEFINITELY RECOMMENDED THAT IMMEDIATE ACTION BE UNDERTAKEN WITH HCUA TO INSURE THAT HE IS NOT CALLED TO TESTIFY AND AT THE SAME TIME APPROPRIATE ADDITIONAL ACTION TO INSURE THAT SAME DOES NOT RESULT IN RAISING QUESTION IN MINDS OF INDIVIDUALS SUBPOENAED AS TO WHY INFORMANT POSSIBLY ONLY ONE SUBPOENAED WHO WAS NOT CALLED AS WITNESS. BUREAU REQUESTED TO SURAD LIST AND RESULTS OF CONTACT WITH HCUA. ~~(S)~~ (U)

RECEIVED: 3:40 PM RADIO

4:10 PM CODING UNIT MAP

CC--MR. BELMONT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Director, FBI (61-7582)

FROM: SAC, Pittsburgh (100-13295)

SUBJECT: HCUA

DATE: 10/21/59

Re Pittsburgh letters to Bureau, 6/24/59 and 10/7/59.

The Pittsburgh Office has completed the review of the testimony presented before a Sub-Committee of the HCUA in Pittsburgh, Pa., on 3/10-12/59, which testimony is recorded in the following pamphlets:

1. Current Strategy and Tactics of Communists in the United States (Greater Pittsburgh Area - Part 1)
2. Problems of Security in Industrial Establishments Holding Defense Contracts (Greater Pittsburgh Area - Part 2)
3. Problems Arising in Cases of Denaturalization and Deportation of Communists (Greater Pittsburgh Area - Part 3)

As a result of this review, a total of 59 letters concerning individuals mentioned in this testimony who reside within the Pittsburgh Division were submitted to the Bureau. These letters were submitted under individual case captions and contained appropriate recommendations regarding additional investigation or the advisability of interviewing these individuals.

In addition, a total of 39 letters were submitted to the Bureau and appropriate offices under individual case captions concerning individuals mentioned in this testimony who reside within territories covered by other field divisions.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Pittsburgh

JWS:mz
(3)

52 OCT 28 1959

REC-3 61-7582-4323

EX-105

5 OCT 23 1959

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PG 100-13295

A total of 27 individuals testified at the aforementioned hearings including "friendly witnesses." [redacted]

[redacted]
[redacted] and the following:

[redacted] Office of Security
Policy, Office of the Assistant
Secretary of Defense for Manpower,
Personnel and Reserve.

[redacted] - same office as [redacted]

[redacted] - Office of the General Counsel,
Office of the Secretary of Defense.

Pittsburgh has previously recommended that the "friendly witnesses," mentioned above, not be interviewed concerning their HCUA testimony inasmuch as all three were former Pittsburgh security informants. The Bureau is cognizant of their past activities and of the information previously furnished by them. With a few exceptions, their testimony before the HCUA coincided with information previously furnished to the Pittsburgh Office. It is noted that the [redacted] were recontacted in some instances to resolve questions concerning their testimony regarding the Communist Party affiliations of certain individuals mentioned by them.

During their testimony before the HCUA, the three "friendly witnesses," mentioned above, identified a total of 93 individuals as communists. Included in this total were four deceased and a current security informant. Information concerning the identification of this informant was previously furnished to the Bureau under the informant's caption.

Inasmuch as this letter completes this review project at Pittsburgh, instant case has been placed in a closed status.

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b7D

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: October 9, 1959

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN
ACTIVITIES HEARINGS
SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICOCONFIDENTIAL
CLASS. & EXT. BY
DATE OF REVIEWTolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Persons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

San Juan (SJ) advised House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) expects to hold hearings in SJ 11/18-20/59. Subpoenas for prospective witnesses will be served on or about 10-15-59. Included among individuals HCUA plans to subpoena are [redacted] and [redacted] both of whom are current, active, paid security informants and members of the Communist Party of Puerto Rico (PCP). In addition, SJ noted that [redacted] is also an active, paid informant and member of the PCP but that he was not included in the list for unknown reasons. (U)

Bureau radiogram

Burad 10-6-59 advised SJ that Bureau could request HCUA to refrain from subpoenaing pertinent informants. It was pointed out, however, that the membership of the PCP is only about 15 and to solely exclude informants as witnesses could draw suspicion upon them. SJ was instructed to submit recommendations for appropriate action that would best meet current conditions prevalent in SJ and, at the same time, not jeopardize identity of informants. SJrad 10-7-59 recommended that informants not be subpoenaed. Instead it suggested that the names of Ramon Negrón, [redacted] Juan B. Perez and Martiniano Ayala Segarra be deleted from the list of those scheduled for subpoena by HCUA. SJ points out that the remainder of the names on the list, which totals 23, are for the most part people who are at the present time officers of the PCP or who in the past have been officers. The deletion of the above mentioned names would remove all present rank-and-file members of the PCP. To anyone who might later analyze the scope of HCUA's selection of witnesses, it would appear that the Committee was interested only in past and present officers and not in any of the rank-and-file members. (U)

While [redacted] is not included in the list of prospective witnesses, this might only be an oversight on the part of HCUA. Therefore, in order to protect this informant, it is believed that HCUA should also be requested not to subpoena [redacted] in addition in order to

61-7582

100-3-104 (Counterintelligence Program)

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Bly
- 1 - Mr. Lenz

CCL:kmo
(7)

NOV 3 1959

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EX-133

14 OCT 27 1959

INT. SEC.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-3-104

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
RE: HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN
ACTIVITIES HEARINGS
SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO
61-7582

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

avert pinpointing [] as an informant, it is felt that the names of [] both of whom have been associated with the PCP, should also be included in the list of persons not to be subpoenaed by HCUA. (U)

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This situation also presents an opportunity to sustain our Counterintelligence Program and further protect our informants. Gertrudis Melendez Perez, treasurer of the PCP, is included on HCUA's list of prospective witnesses. By deleting her name, it could further divert suspicion away from our informants and possibly bring her under the suspicion of PCP members by being the only officer not subpoenaed. (U)

OBSERVATIONS:

The three aforementioned informants are the only ones SJ has in the PCP. We cannot afford to jeopardize their security through their use as witnesses by HCUA. It is not felt that the additional deletions, besides the names of our informants from HCUA's list, will materially affect its hearings. (U)

RECOMMENDATIONS:

C.P. members

If you approve, it is recommended that Mr. De Loach advise Richard Arens, Chief Counsel, HCUA, that subpoenas should not be issued for Ramon Negron, [] Juan B. Perez, Martiniano Avala Segarra, [] Gertrudis Melendez Perez and [] inasmuch as such action would seriously affect our investigation of the PCP. If you approve, SJ will be advised. (U)

San Juan, P.R.

This matter will be closely followed by the Bureau to determine if additional disruptive tactics can be fostered following the hearings, especially if Gertrudis Melendez Perez fails to appear as a witness. (U)

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Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Belmont ☒ *alt*
 Mr. DeLoach _____
 Mr. McGuire _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Parsons _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tamm _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
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 Mr. Holloman _____
 Miss Gandy _____

☒ **Radio**~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)☐ **Teletype**✓ **URGENT****10-23-59****TO DIRECTOR**

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3/15/82
 CLASS. & EXT. BY
 REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
 DATE OF REVIEW 3/15/92

FROM SAC SAN JUAN 231525

HCUA HEARINGS, SAN JUAN. RE SAN JUAN RADIOGRAM OCTOBER 22, 1959. ARTICLE IN OCTOBER 23, 1959 EDITION OF QUOTE EL MUNDO UNQUOTE, DAILY SAN JUAN SPANISH LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER, REFLECTS 11 INDIVIDUALS HAVE RECEIVED SUBPOENAS TO TESTIFY SAN JUAN BEFORE CAPTIONED COMMITTEE NOVEMBER 19, 1959. ARTICLE INDICATES NEWSPAPER UNABLE TO DETERMINE NAMES OF ADDITIONAL INDIVIDUALS SUBPOENAED, IF ANY. ARTICLE REFLECTS FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS HAVE RECEIVED SUBPOENAS; BUFILE NUMBER FOLLOWING NAMES: CESAR ANDREU INGLESIAS, 100-18642; [REDACTED] 100-368571; FRANK RUIZ, 100-349411; CRISTINO PEREZ MENDEZ, 100-370354; [REDACTED] 100-371874; [REDACTED] 105-69724; CONSUELO BURGOS, 100-26857; JUAN SAEZ CORALES, 100-26857; MANUEL ARROYO ZEPPENFELDT, 100-142835; PABLO M. GARCIA, 100-365512; [REDACTED] AND COULD NOT HAVE BEEN SERVED WITH SUBPOENA. ARTICLE FAILS TO MENTION SUBPOENA RECEIVED BY JUAN SANTOS RIVERA, 100-124757; PCP PRESIDENT, WHO ADVISED [REDACTED] ON OCTOBER 20, 1959 HE HAD RECEIVED SUBPOENA. BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED OF PERTINENT DEVELOPMENTS. (U)

RECEIVED:

REC-98 12:55 PM RADIO
 EX-105 67-7582-4325
 2:08 PM CODING UNIT CTF

15 OCT 25 1959

Mr. Belmont

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

10-27-59

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO SAC LOS ANGELES
FROM DIRECTOR FBI (61-7582)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/15/82 BY 206 b1A/gw

HCUA, PROPOSED HEARINGS OCTOBER ONE NINE FIVE NINE. QUESTION
RAISED LOCALLY BY SOURCE OUTSIDE BUREAU CONCERNING TESTIMONY
GIVEN BY [] BEFORE HCUA [] PRESS
RELEASES QUOTE HER AS SAYING SHE QUOTE WAS ASKED TO SUPPLY NAMES
OF ENGINEERS AND TECHNICIANS I CONSIDERED LIBERAL UNQUOTE.
INFERENCE IS THAT SUCH INSTRUCTIONS WERE GIVEN HER BY FBI. ADVISE
THE INSTRUCTIONS ACTUALLY GIVEN [] BY UROFFICE AND COMMENT
SPECIFICALLY/STATEMENT QUOTED IS CORRECT. IF AVAILABLE, OBTAIN
CONTEXT OF PERTINENT TESTIMONY CONCERNING HER EXACT STATEMENTS IN
THIS REGARD. MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO OBTAIN THIS TESTIMONY. DO NOT
CONTACT [] SUTEL BY CLOSE OF BUSINESS TODAY.

DJM:SSH

(4)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Press has given considerable publicity to testimony
by [], former security informant of LAO, and quote her as
saying she spent 15 years as FBI undercover member of CP spying
on communists in Southern California []. The
particular quotes mentioned above appeared in all releases which
have come to attention of Bureau. Under date of 10-26-59

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

"The New
Republic," addressed letter to Director referring to AP
dispatch appearing in local newspaper along lines mentioned

1 - 100-372506 []

62 NOV 2 1959

TELETYPE UNIT

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b6
b7C
b7D

Teltype to Los Angeles
RE: HCUA, PROPOSED HEARINGS OCTOBER 1959
61-7582

NOTE ON YELLOW (Continued)

above. [] desires to know whether [] quotation is to be taken as truthful, and whether in fact FBI Agents did in this case or have in other cases asked to have the name of persons and agents considered to be "liberal." This matter is being handled as a Director's special. Bufile on [] contains letter from LA dated 10-27-43 showing that she has been particularly helpful in identifying communists who were employed at the [] in Santa Monica, California. This would indicate LAO instructed her to ferret out communists, not "liberals." It also appears the statement by [] quoted in press releases may have been taken out of context and her complete testimony before HCUA on this issue would show she further defined her use of the word "liberal." HCUA hearings were held at LA and just ended 10-23-59; no printed transcript of testimony yet available here. In order to correctly and satisfactorily answer inquiry by [], facts requested of LA above should be obtained immediately.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 27 1959

cl
TELETYPE

URGENT 10-27-59 625PM CRA

TO SAC LOS ANGELES

FROM DIRECTOR 1P

HCUA, PROPOSED HEARINGS OCTOBER ONE NINE FIVE NINE. QUESTION
RAISED LOCALLY BY SOURCE OUTSIDE BUREAU CONCERNING TESTIMONY

GIVEN BY [REDACTED] BEFORE HCUA [REDACTED] PRESS
RELEASES QUOTE HER AS SAYING SHE QUOTE WAS ASKED TO SUPPLY NAMES
OF ENGINEERS AND TECHNICIANS I CONSIDERED LIBERAL UNQUOTE.

INFERENCE IS THAT SUCH INSTRUCTIONS WERE GIVEN HER BY FBI. ADVISE
THE INSTRUCTIONS ACTUALLY GIVEN [REDACTED] BY UROFFICE AND COMMENT
SPECIFICALLY IF STATEMENT QUOTED IS CORRECT. IF AVAILABLE, OBTAIN
CONTEXT OF PERTINENT TESTIMONY CONCERNING HER EXACT STATEMENTS IN
THIS REGARD. MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO OBTAIN THIS TESTIMONY. DO NOT
CONTACT [REDACTED] SUTEL BY CLOSE OF BUSINESS TODAY.

END ACK PLS

OK FBI LA PR

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b7C
b7D

FBI

Date: 10/10/59

Transmit the following in g

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTELAIR MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

FROM: SAC, HOUSTON (100-9523)

SUBJECT: HOUSE COMMITTEE ON
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 3/15/80 BY 426 b1/bpt

Re: Buairtel, 10/9/59.

On 9/21/59, [] was contacted by SA GEORGE D. REIMERS. [] was advised that he might be approached by representatives of HCUA relative to testifying. He was advised that the Bureau did not furnish his name to HCUA. [] stated that he did not desire to testify and would so advise anyone who might approach him. In the event [] decided to testify, from a review of his file, it appears his testimony would not jeopardize any current informant coverage.

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[] is on an [] as a [] and has not been contacted. He has in the past advised he did not want to testify if at all possible. He will be contacted upon his return. If he does decide to testify it appears his testimony would not effect present informant coverage.

On 9/14/59, [] was contacted by SA's GRAHAM W. KITCHEL and EDWIN DALRYMPLE. He was advised of the possibility of his being contacted by HCUA and that his name was not furnished by the Bureau. He stated

3 - Bureau (AM) (RM) lcc Pm 1244. REC- 35
 6 - Houston (2 - 100-9523)

61-7582-14327

6 OCT 13 1959

GWK:hjn (66-437)

Approved: [] Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M Per

HO 100-9523)

that he did not care to testify and would refuse to do so. His testimony would not effect present informant coverage.

Numerous attempts have been made to contact [redacted] [redacted]. He has failed to return call made to his office and home. Continued efforts are being made to contact him. If he decides to testify it is felt his testimony would not effect present informant coverage.

It is noted that the San Antonio Office reported by letter dated, 9/15/59, that there would be no HCUA hearing in Texas.

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FBI

Date: 10/22/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)
 FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (62-1664)
 SUBJECT: HCUA,
 PROPOSED HEARINGS
 OCTOBER, 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 3/16/02 BY 60674 J

Mr. WILLIAM A. WHEELER, West Coast Representative,
 HCUA, on 10/21/59 advised the HCUA Subcommittee held its second
 day of hearings in Los Angeles on 10/21/59. He advised the fol-
 lowing witnesses appeared before the Committee, all of whom

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14 - Bureau

(1 - 100-383605) (PHYLLIS LEBOW) SY
 (1 - 100-418648) (ROBERT DUFF BRENT) NASI
 (1 - 100-212625) (HARRIET BLUMENKRANTZ) NASI
 (1 - 100-370816) (LONA WELLS) ON ST LONA CHANNEL
 (1 - 100-408683) (MILTON KAGAN) SI
 (1 - 100-326016) (JOE SNIDERMAN) SI
 (1 - 100-371372) [REDACTED] SI
 (1 - 100-375104) (JOHN KRANEN) SY
 (1 - 100-422466) (DONALD ORNITZ) NASI
 (1 - 100-) (ELEANOR MAAS) SI
 (1 - 100-375582) [REDACTED]

2 - San Francisco
 (1 - ELEANOR MAAS)

13 - Los Angeles

(1 - 100-32460) (PHYLLIS LEBOW)
 (1 - 100-31663) (ROBERT DUFF BRENT)
 (1 - 100-18578) (HARRIET BLUMENKRANTZ)

Los Angeles copies (cont)

(1 - 100-27030) (WELLS)
 (1 - 100-42654) (KAGAN)
 (1 - 100-27011) (SNIDERMAN)
 (1 - 100-24819) [REDACTED]
 (1 - 100-33605) (KRANEN)
 (1 - 100-28185) (ORNITZ)
 (1 - 100-25139) (MAAS)

(1 - 100-58033)
 (Wonderland Youth Center)

JST:slb
 (29)

EX 111

REC-57

OCT 24 1959

Approved: 25

Sent

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Per

Special Agent in Charge

FILES

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57 NOV 2 1959

LA 62-1664

invoked their constitutional privileges to pertinent questions asked by Committee Counsel FRANK S. TAVENNER, JR.:

PHYLLIS LEBOW, a housewife, represented by
A. L. WIRIN, Counsel, ACLU

ROBERT DUFF BRENT, a Santa Monica, California
school teacher

HARRIET BLUMENKRANTZ, a Santa Monica dental
hygienist, represented by FRANK PESTANA

LONA WELLS, a housewife, Venice, California

MILTON KAGAN, a retail clerk from Downey,
California

JOE SNIDERMAN, a retail clerk from West Los
Angeles, California

[REDACTED]

JOHN KRANEN, represented by BENJAMIN MARGOLIS

DONALD ORNITZ

ELEANOR MAAS, a San Francisco, California
school teacher

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED], West Los Angeles, former informant, FBI, testified for two hours concerning her activity in the LACCP and the Los Angeles Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born (LACFPB). She identified a number of individuals whom she knew to be CP members. She related the vilification heaped upon her by her neighbors when it was learned she appeared as a Government witness before the SACB, Washington, D. C., 1955. She told the Committee the purpose of the LACFPB was to stifle all anticommunist legislation, particularly in the field of immigration. She did not furnish any information which had not been previously furnished to the Bureau.

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LA 62-1664

The public hearing will conclude 10/22/59 according to WHEELER. On Friday, 10/23/59, the Committee will hold executive-session hearings into alleged communist infiltration in the Wonderland Youth Center, Laurel Canyon, California. This matter will be closely followed and Bureau advised.

ENCLOSURES TO BUREAU (2)

Bufile 61-7582

WFO file 100-22169

BY MEMO DATED 10/29/59

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/6/82 BY *[signature]*

ENCLOSURE

61-7582-4329

THE CRIMES OF KHRUSHCHEV

PART 4

CONSULTATIONS WITH

Dr. VILIS MASENS

Mr. VACLOVAS SIDZIKAUSKAS

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EIGHTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

FOR RELEASE

NOV 2 1959

PLEASE GUARD AGAINST
PREMATURE RELEASE



SEPTEMBER 21, 1959

(INCLUDING INDEX)

Printed for the use of the Committee on Un-American Activities

UNITED STATES

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WASHINGTON : 1959

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRANCIS E. WALTER, Pennsylvania, *Chairman*

MORGAN M. MOULDER, Missouri

DONALD L. JACKSON, California

CLYDE DOYLE, California

GORDON H. SCHERER, Ohio

EDWIN E. WILLIS, Louisiana

WILLIAM E. MILLER, New York

WILLIAM M. TUCK, Virginia

AUGUST E. JOHANSEN, Michigan

RICHARD ARENS, *Staff Director*

II

RECEIVED
JAN 19 1954

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| Mr. Vaclovas Sidzikauskas..... | 12 |
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III

61-7582-4329

PUBLIC LAW 601, 79TH CONGRESS

The legislation under which the House Committee on Un-American Activities operates is Public Law 601, 79th Congress [1946], chapter 753, 2d session, which provides:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, * * **

PART 2—RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

RULE X

SEC. 121. STANDING COMMITTEES

- * * * * *
18. Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine Members.

RULE XI

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

- * * * * *
- (a) (1) Committee on Un-American Activities;
(A) Un-American activities.
(2) The Committee on Un-American Activities, as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized to make from time to time investigations of (i) the extent, character, and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States, (ii) the diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries or of a domestic origin and attacks the principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution; and (iii) all other questions in relation thereto that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation.

The Committee on Un-American Activities shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) the results of any such investigation, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

For the purpose of any such investigation, the Committee on Un-American Activities, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such times and places within the United States, whether or not the House is sitting, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, and to take such testimony, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any subcommittee, or by any member designated by any such chairman, and may be served by any person designated by any such chairman or member.

* * * * *

RULE XII

LEGISLATIVE OVERSIGHT BY STANDING COMMITTEES

SEC. 136. To assist the Congress in appraising the administration of the laws and in developing such amendments or related legislation as it may deem necessary, each standing committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall exercise continuous watchfulness of the execution by the administrative agencies concerned of any laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of such committee; and, for that purpose, shall study all pertinent reports and data submitted to the Congress by the agencies in the executive branch of the Government.

RULES ADOPTED BY THE 86TH CONGRESS

House Resolution 7, January 7, 1959.

* * * * *

RULE X

STANDING COMMITTEES

1. There shall be elected by the House, at the commencement of each Congress;

* * * * *

(a) Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine Members

* * * * *

RULE XI

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

* * * * *

18. Committee on Un-American Activities.

(a) Un-American activities.

(b) The Committee on Un-American Activities, as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized to make from time to time investigations of (1) the extent, character, and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States, (2) the diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries or of a domestic origin and attacks the principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution, and (3) all other questions in relation thereto that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation.

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* * * * *

26. To assist the House in appraising the administration of the laws and in developing such amendments or related legislation as it may deem necessary, each standing committee of the House shall exercise continuous watchfulness of the execution by the administrative agencies concerned of any laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of such committee; and, for that purpose, shall study all pertinent reports and data submitted to the House by the agencies in the executive branch of the Government.

No state and no forces from outside can or must be permitted to impose on the peoples of other states their way of life, political and social institutions.

Nikita Khrushchey in an interview on June 25, 1958.

THE CRIMES OF KHRUSHCHEV

SYNOPSIS

Khrushchev's international Communist conspiracy maintains itself in power in the Baltic States only by Soviet bayonets and tanks, two former high-ranking Baltic officials state in the accompanying consultations in which they relate the physical deportations, religious persecution, economic exploitation, and other inhumanities currently being inflicted on the captive people of the Baltic States.

Dr. Vilis Masens, former top-flight official of the Latvian Government and presently a member of the General Committee of the Assembly of Captive European Nations and chairman of the Latvian Delegation of that Assembly, stated:

The aggressive aims and designs, as well as methods of fraud and violence, of international communism basically have not changed under Khrushchev and are, in fact, as cruel as they were under Stalin.

* * * * *

There are no political freedoms in Latvia whatsoever, and the Latvian people to this day are deprived of the right to elect a free government of their own choice; there is no freedom of speech, of press, nor of association; there is no freedom of movement within the country, and people cannot change their residence without the permission of the police; there is no freedom to leave the country and the number of those who have been able to leave the country within the last 15 years is insignificant; there is most certainly present a regime of fear—people dare not go to church for fear that this may harm their position as far as their jobs, educational opportunities, and even their living facilities are concerned. People dare not correspond freely for fear of censorship and persecution.

Mass deportations have been replaced by "voluntary" compulsory transfer of young Latvians to Khrushchev's virgin lands in Kazakhstan. Many thousand young Latvians have been compelled to go and many more will have to follow, not just for a few years, but, as the Communist publications in Latvia openly state, "for good, to spend all their lives there."

In spite of Communist assertions to the contrary, Khrushchev's regime in Moscow interferes through its agents in every branch of Latvian life. They are the so-called deputy ministers, of which every minister has one or two; in many instances they are Russians sent from Russia, and their names do not appear in the official list of members of government submitted for formal approval to the Supreme Soviet of Latvia.

General N. S. Zakharov, who accompanied Khrushchev to the recent formal dinner at the White House, had charge of deportations and terrorizing from 1947 to 1949 when he was deputy chief of NKVD in Latvia, Dr. Masens stated.

The number of those deported in 1949 had reached almost 200,000 persons, many of whom had died in Siberian concentration camps and many of whom are still in Siberia, Dr. Masens continued.

Commenting on Khrushchev's assertions that Soviet Russia has liquidated its military bases on territory of other states, Dr. Masens stated:

It is a well-known fact that they maintain military and naval bases on the territory of Latvia and in the other Baltic States. These bases were established there in 1939 when they were forced upon the neutral Baltic States by Moscow, and since that time they have been further expanded particularly by installing large submarine bases and shelters and powerful coastal fortifications. These bases constitute a threat to the free nations, particularly to the Scandinavian countries. Not so long ago the Swedish seismographic stations had registered heavy underwater explosions in the Baltic Sea, which caused in the Scandinavian countries grave concern. Khrushchev's deeds also in this respect do not correspond with his propaganda for the Baltic Sea as a "Sea of Peace."

A few years ago in the vicinity of the Latvian coast, near Laepaja, an American plane was shot down by the Soviets, another American plane was later attacked near Ventspils, Latvia.

Vaclovas Sidzikauskas, former Minister Plenipotentiary of Lithuania, who is presently chairman of the Committee for a Free Lithuania and chairman of the Lithuanian Delegation to the Assembly of Captive European Nations, commenting on the crimes of Khrushchev, stated:

The Lithuanian people consider Khrushchev, who has been and is a member of the ruling clique of the Kremlin, as being co-responsible for all the crimes committed by the Soviet Government against the Lithuanian State and the Lithuanian people. That means a breach of the Peace Treaty, the Non-Aggression Pact, and other legal and political commitments of the U.S.S.R.; military invasion and occupation, suppression of the independence and freedom, mass murders, mass deportations of large portions of the population to Siberia, the forced Sovietization of the country, and economic exploitation of the resources and manpower of Lithuania.

At the 20th congress of the Communist Party, Khrushchev implicitly endorsed the crimes of Stalin with regard to Lithuania. While denouncing some of Stalin's crimes, among them the annihilation of some ethnic groups in Crimea and the Caucasus, he was silent about the crimes committed by Stalin against the Baltic States.

Khrushchev continues the policy of the Kremlin inaugurated in the time of Stalin, which consists in the continuous

suppression of political liberty, of independence and freedom of Lithuania and other Baltic States.

Mr. Sidzikauskas stated that the crimes of Khrushchev in the Baltic States included not only physical deportations, but also "Khrushchevification" or intellectual decapitation of the nation.

When asked: "What will be the reaction in your native land [Lithuania] when the Communist publications feature these pictures of Khrushchev in the White House and Khrushchev meeting the top officials in this country?" Mr. Sidzikauskas replied: "The impact will be disastrous."

In regard to Khrushchev's repeated protestations of peaceful intent, Mr. Sidzikauskas stated:

The protestations of peace by Khrushchev remind me of the similar protestations of Hitler before the outbreak of World War II. At each rally he always protested his desire for peace. Remember "Peace in Our Time"—paper brought to London by Neville Chamberlain and what happened then?

Protestations of peace are proper to all totalitarians. It is the same method that is now used by Khrushchev.

Russian armed forces stay in the heart of Europe. What are their present aims? Peace?

But what does "peace" mean in Russian terms? It means Western acquiescence and acceptance of Soviet conquests. Therefore, they oppose the raising of the question of Central Eastern Europe, be it in the United Nations or summit conference or other international negotiations. If this standing is accepted by the West, Khrushchev is willing to coexist with the West.

And what does "coexist" mean in Russian terms?

As Khrushchev interprets it, the present Soviet grip over Lithuania and other captive European countries is an inescapable fact of his "history"; therefore, the West has no right to touch his colonial empire. As to the free part of the world, Khrushchev is against the status quo and is for something he calls "ideological competition," meaning freedom for communism to make new conquests by subversion.

For an account of Communist suppression of the people of Estonia, see House Committee on Un-American Activities publication entitled, "International Communism (Communist Control of Estonia) Staff Consultation with August Rei," May 10, 1957.

THE CRIMES OF KHRUSHCHEV

(Part 4)

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1959

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,
Washington, D.C.

CONSULTATIONS

The following consultations with Dr. Vilis Masens and Mr. Vaclovas Sidzikauskas, respectively, were held at 1:30 p.m., pursuant to call, in room 226, House Office Building, Washington, D.C., Hon. Francis E. Walter, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Committee on Un-American Activities, presiding.

Staff members present: Richard Arens, staff director; George C. Williams and Frank Bonora, investigators.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will come to order, and the first witness will be sworn.

Do you, Dr. Masens, solemnly swear that the testimony you are about to give this committee will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Dr. MASENS. I do.

The CHAIRMAN. Proceed, Mr. Arens.

STATEMENT OF DR. VILIS MASENS

Mr. ARENS. Kindly identify yourself by name, residence, and occupation.

Dr. MASENS. My name is Vilis Masens. I am of Latvian origin, and I am a permanent resident of this country since 1950, when I was admitted to the United States as a refugee from communism.

Mr. ARENS. Would you kindly give us a word about your personal background, Dr. Masens?

Dr. MASENS. I was born in Latvia.

I am a graduate of the Law School of the University of Latvia; I possess a Diploma of Diplomatic and International Studies of the London School of Economics and Political Science; I obtained my doctor's degree (magna cum laude, international law) at the University of Heidelberg; I have also studied at the Universities of Grenoble and Paris and at the Academy of International Law at The Hague.

As member of the Latvian Foreign Service, I served abroad in London, Kaunas, and Paris; at the Latvian Department of State I held at different times the posts of Acting Political Director; Director of Western Division in charge of relations with the United States and other Western nations, as well as with the League of Nations; and

that of a Director of the Baltic and Scandinavian Division. As a member of Latvian delegations I participated in the work of the League of Nations, in the regular conferences of the Baltic Ministers of Foreign Affairs, and carried out missions abroad. I also represented Latvia in the International Chamber of Commerce in Paris; as a regular commentator on international problems, I spoke on the radio and contributed articles to the press.

In recognition of my services, I was awarded nine Latvian and foreign decorations.

During the Soviet and Nazi occupation, I took part in the activities of national resistance groups.

I left Latvia in the fall of 1944, on the eve of the second invasion of Latvia by the Communists.

As a refugee in Germany, I worked for the Latvian Red Cross; later for the United Nations International Refugee Organization as Area Legal Officer in charge of legal aid and protection to almost 20,000 refugees of different nationalities in Germany.

In 1950 I was elected Public Relations Director of the International Chamber of Commerce in Paris.

Ever since I left Latvia, I have been active in Latvian exile political organizations. In 1951 I was elected Chairman of the Committee for a Free Latvia in New York, an organization working for the liberation of Latvia from Soviet domination. I held the above office until 1955.

As one of the founders of the Assembly of Captive European Nations, I was elected in 1954 as its first chairman and was reelected further for three consecutive terms until fall 1958. The Assembly of Captive European Nations is an international exile political organization working for the liberation from Communist domination of nine formerly free and independent nations of Central and Eastern Europe.

At present I am member of its General Committee and the Chairman of the Latvian Delegation in the ACEN.

I have studied and observed Communist activities during the time of my service in Latvia and also while I have been in exile, so that what I have to say about the Communist aggression against Latvia and what they have done in my country, is based on facts and studies.

Mr. ARENS. Do you have current sources of information respecting Communist activity and oppression in the Baltic States?

Dr. MASENS. Yes, and there is nothing very secret about it. Now, what are the sources?

The sources are Communist press—I mean the Latvian Communist press—radio broadcasts, escapees from Latvia, of which there are not too many, owing to very great difficulties in getting out of the country, but nevertheless there are some.

Mr. ARENS. And you have other sources of information which you feel would not be prudent to put on the record at this time?

Dr. MASENS. That is correct.

Mr. ARENS. Doctor, have you in the pursuit of your work in these various groups traveled over the world?

Dr. MASENS. Yes. Altogether I have visited about forty-two countries in Europe, South America, Asia, and the Far and Near East; I have been received by several presidents of the free nations and by twenty foreign ministers.

Mr. ARENS. What has been the purpose of your visits to these various countries?

Dr. MASENS. I was charged by the Assembly of Captive European Nations while I was its chairman to approach the various governments of the free world for the purpose of obtaining political and diplomatic support for the cause of captive nations.

Practically, it meant our task was, in essence, to try to obtain the support of the free governments so that the question of Soviet aggression against the nine captive nations of Central Eastern Europe would be placed on the agenda of the United Nations or of international conferences.

Mr. ARENS. Although you are of Latvian origin and served in the Latvian Government, is it a fact that your sources of information and interest have encompassed all of the Baltic States and their plight under communism?

Dr. MASENS. Certainly, I am best informed about the events in Latvia. As to Lithuania, my colleague, Mr. Sidzikauskas, can tell you about that.

But I also have a thorough knowledge of a general character about all of the captive nations due to my previous and present activities.

Mr. ARENS. Doctor, there appears to be a tendency in certain quarters, at least in the free world, to feel that international communism, under its present leadership of Khrushchev, is taking a softer or milder strategy from the strategy under Stalin. Indeed, not more than several days ago, we have seen in certain columns in the press observations that there are no longer the rigorous cruelties inflicted, no longer the regime of fear, and the like.

Based upon your current sources of information, do you have any comment to make on that issue in regard to the situation in the Baltic States?

Dr. MASENS. My answer to the first part of your question is a definite "No." The aggressive aims and designs, as well as methods of fraud and violence, of international communism basically have not changed under Khrushchev and are, in fact, as cruel as they were under Stalin.

What better proof is needed in this respect than the behavior of Khrushchev in the United States, where he has never ceased to conduct himself as an aggressive dictator. He talks about peaceful co-existence, noninterference, and the right of all nations to decide their own fate—the same as Stalin talked before him in the past. Nor is there any difference between Khrushchev and Stalin as far as their deeds are concerned with regard to other nations—international communism under Khrushchev continues to oppress other nations and to interfere in their internal affairs, the same as it did under Stalin. During a public appearance here Khrushchev very "generously" declared that Communists do not force communism on anyone; and yet only three years earlier, when the Hungarians decided to rid themselves of the Soviet imposed Communist regime, the same Khrushchev did not hesitate to order Russian troops to crush, in the most brutal way, the Hungarian revolt.

In October 1939, Soviet Russia on the basis of the Soviet-Nazi conspiracy imposed on Latvia, under military threats, the so-called mutual assistance pact and, in pursuit of its aggressive plans, forced

upon neutral Latvia and other Baltic States Soviet military and naval bases.

A few months later, in June 1940, the Soviet Union, in complete disregard of its international obligations and in violation of its treaties with Latvia, committed a brutal act of armed aggression against Latvia and occupied its territory with its armed forces.

In July 1940, Moscow arranged in Latvia mock elections carried out in the presence of large Soviet troops, followed by an illegal imposition of a Communist regime and forcible incorporation of Latvia into the Soviet Union.

When in 1941 the Soviet forces and their agents were driven out of Latvia, we were in a position to establish a balance of losses in human lives during the one year of Soviet occupation. Thousands of Latvians had been persecuted, imprisoned, and murdered for the simple reason that they had remained true to their country, had opposed Soviet aggression, and had refused to accept the Soviet-imposed Communist dictatorship. Further, 35,000 persons had been deported for the same political reasons to the Soviet concentration camps in Siberia.

In 1944-45 Soviets reoccupied Latvia and reintroduced Communist regime which, to this day, is maintained in power only with the help of Khrushchev and his troops in Latvia.

As to the second part of your question the facts, as far as Latvia is concerned, are as follows:

There are no political freedoms in Latvia whatsoever, and the Latvian people to this day are deprived of the right to elect a free government of their own choice; there is no freedom of speech, of press, nor of association; there is no freedom of movement within the country, and people cannot change their residence without the permission of the police; there is no freedom to leave the country and the number of those who have been able to leave the country within the last fifteen years is insignificant; there is most certainly present a regime of fear—people dare not go to church for fear that this may harm their position as far as their jobs, educational opportunities, and even their living facilities are concerned. People dare not correspond freely for fear of censorship and persecution.

Mass deportations have been replaced by "voluntary" compulsory transfer of young Latvians to Khrushchev's virgin lands in Kazakhstan. Many thousand young Latvians have been compelled to go and many more will have to follow, not just for a few years, but, as the Communist publications in Latvia openly state, "for good, to spend all their lives there."

In spite of Communist assertions to the contrary, Khrushchev's regime in Moscow interferes through its agents in every branch of Latvian life. They are the so-called deputy ministers, of which every minister has one or two; in many instances they are Russians sent from Russia, and their names do not appear in the official list of members of government submitted for formal approval to the Supreme Soviet of Latvia.

Lately, several Latvian Communist functionaries have fallen in disgrace because they had dared to oppose the Khrushchev line that Latvian interests and Latvian economic resources should be sacrificed for the benefit of Russia.

While the Latvian Communist press and the Riga radio gave only a brief notice that Deputy Prime Minister Berklavs had been released

from his duties, reasons for his release were disclosed only in the Russian press. Berklaivs had been accused of having put Latvian interests ahead of those of Moscow; according to "Premier" Lacis, Berklaivs had been striving toward autocracy and nationalistic tendencies and had proposed that Latvian products be distributed mainly in Latvia instead for Moscow. In the eyes of Lacis, such proposals would have brought harm to the general interests of Moscow, as well as to the Latvian people.

Another victim is the so-called chairman of Latvian trade unions (there are no trade unions in Latvia of the kind that exist in the free world) Pinksis, who had objected against sending of Latvian workers to the Soviet Union to work there.

According to the latest information, also the first secretary and many others of the Latvian Komsomol have been released from their posts. All these and similar steps prove to what extent the Soviet Union, under Khrushchev, is trying to exploit Latvia if even Latvian Communists have had to protest.

All this is happening in Latvia under Khrushchev, and I am asking on what facts do the columnists base their statements about the alleged improvements. The only improvements of some kind are as far as the food and clothing situation is concerned, which, until recently, was catastrophic.

But even these improvements are accessible only to those who are in possession of means to buy the commodities available.

Mr. ARENS. Dr. Masens, some few days ago when Khrushchev was welcomed to the White House for this formal dinner, he was accompanied by a General Zakharov. Do you have any information respecting General Zakharov?

Dr. MASENS. According to newspaper accounts of that event, the name of the person you referred to is Maj. Gen. N. S. Zakharov. Again according to the press, General Zakharov, a Russian native of Novgorod, in Russia, had been Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs in Latvia in 1945, and had risen swiftly in the intelligence and security police ranks.

According to the Latvian newspaper "Laiks" in New York, September 16, 1959, Zakharov is an experienced Chekist who, from 1947 to 1949, had been deputy chief of NKVD in Latvia. Those familiar with Communist tactics in subjugated countries are aware that one of the first tasks of Moscow is to send to the newly occupied countries their most experienced Chekists as deputy-ministers of internal affairs. Their task is to organize a well-functioning Cheka for purposes of carrying out deportations and of terrorizing the local population. Such men had the power over lives and deaths of the people and they were usually the most-dreaded persons.

Mr. ARENS. Can you kindly tell us, based upon your background and experience, what the reaction will be in your native land of Latvia when the Communist-controlled presses there feature pictures of Khrushchev and General Zakharov being welcomed at the White House?

Dr. MASENS. Latvians, the same as all captive people, ever since their subjugation by international communism have been looking to the United States as their main hope for the restoration of their freedom.

They follow with due concern international events and react to such events according to what extent they are favorable or unfavorable to the cause of their liberation. They wholeheartedly welcomed the proclamation of the Captive Nations Week in July 1959 in the United States, which, owing to violent Communist attacks, became known all over the world.

When, however, they learn that representatives of the alien Communist regime, whose iron grip they feel every day, have managed to obtain prerogatives of privileged guests in the free world, how could they feel otherwise but sad, discouraged, and disappointed? They know the true face of communism and who is responsible for their misery and oppression, as well as for the tension and insecurity in the world. They would deeply regret should their Communist masters be hailed in the free world as their leaders or peacemakers, none of which they are.

Mr. ARENS. What happened in Latvia when General Zakharov was Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs?

Dr. MASENS. As I mentioned earlier, in all Soviet subjugated countries at that time, Ministries of Internal Affairs issued orders for deportations and generally were in charge of all repressive measures against the civilian population. According to Latvian press and other reliable information at the time when Zakharov was in Latvia, there took place large-scale persecutions and deportations—in 1945 after the reoccupation of Latvia and again in 1949. As is well known, in 1949, at the height of the forced collectivization drive ordered by Moscow in Latvia, mass deportations and persecutions particularly affected farmers and their families, as well as other nationalist circles of Latvia. According to some sources, the number of those deported in 1949 had reached almost 200,000 persons, many of whom had died in Siberian concentration camps and many of whom are still in Siberia.

Mr. ARENS. Khrushchev has frequently protested the missile sites which the free world has developed as a shield in various sections of the world. Do you have any information respecting the establishment by the international Communist conspiracy of bases on your native soil in Latvia?

Dr. MASENS. Khrushchev's assertions that Soviet Russia has liquidated its military bases on territory of other states are not true. It is a well-known fact that they maintain military and naval bases on the territory of Latvia and in the other Baltic States. These bases were established there in 1939 when they were forced upon the neutral Baltic States by Moscow, and since that time they have been further expanded particularly by installing large submarine bases and shelters and powerful coastal fortifications. These bases constitute a threat to the free nations, particularly to the Scandinavian countries. Not so long ago the Swedish seismographic stations had registered heavy underwater explosions in the Baltic Sea which caused in the Scandinavian countries grave concern. Khrushchev's deeds also in this respect do not correspond with his propaganda for the Baltic Sea as a "Sea of Peace."

A few years ago in the vicinity of the Latvian coast, near Liepaja, an American plane was shot down by the Soviets, another American plane was later attacked near Ventspils, Latvia.

Mr. ARENS. Is there freedom of religion in the Baltic States?

Dr. MASENS. As far as religion is concerned in Latvia, there was up to quite recently a little more freedom than in the Soviet Union. Now the situation has deteriorated in that respect.

Mr. ARENS. Under whose regime?

Dr. MASENS. Under Khrushchev. For instance, this year the archbishop's cathedral in Riga has been turned into a museum, and there are rumors that the same fate is awaiting many other churches. The remaining pastors—not a large number any more—are no longer permitted to visit other parishes. At the big Catholic festival in Aglona attended this year by 20,000 people only two local priests had been present. Previously clergy could go and preach in different parishes, but now they can do so only in their own parishes.

The same applies to the choirs. Previously some Baptist parishes had very well-known choirs. They are invited to participate in religious ceremonies in many parts of the country, but now it is forbidden. They can only appear in their own parish.

Communists are trying also to abolish in Latvia many religious ceremonies, such as funerals, confirmations, weddings, and All Souls Day; and have replaced them by some type of civilian ceremonies. According to Latvian Communist press, particular attention is being paid just now to the campaign against the above religious ceremonies and against the influence of the church.

Mr. ARENS. What percentage of the population of Latvia is Communist?

Dr. MASENS. In spite of almost twenty years of Soviet domination in Latvia, the Communist Party is as unpopular under Khrushchev as it was under Stalin. According to Latvian Communist press the total membership of Communist Party in Latvia in 1959 amounts to 61,414 out of which only 18,500; or less than one percent of the total population are Latvians. The rest are Russians, members of Soviet armed forces stationed in Latvia and all sorts of Russian experts, deputies, and advisers sent from Moscow for the purpose of supervising the execution of its orders by the local authorities. There are districts in Latvia where there are no local Communist Party groups at all. If you would add to the number of Latvian Communist Party members another 18,500 persons with vested interests in the maintenance of the Communist dictatorship that would represent the total number of Communist population of Latvia.

Mr. ARENS. If there were free elections in Latvia, would the Communists be returned to power?

Dr. MASENS. They wouldn't have the slightest chance in free elections. Latvian people, in spite of tremendous pressure on the part of Soviets, have conserved their national traits and pride, as well as the traditional trend towards the West. They are among the best allies of the free world and deserve all the political and diplomatic support in their struggle for the restoration of their freedom and independence.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Dr. Masens.

The CHAIRMAN. Call your next witness, please, Mr. Arens.

Dr. Sidzikauskas, you do solemnly swear that the testimony you are about to give this committee will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. SIDZIKAUŠKAS. I do.

STATEMENT OF VACLOVAS SIDZIKAUSKAS

Mr. ARENS. Please identify yourself by name.

Mr. SIDZIKAUSKAS. My name is Vaclovas Sidzikauskas.

Mr. ARENS. What is your occupation?

Mr. SIDZIKAUSKAS. Since 1950, I have been a permanent resident of the United States. I studied law at the University of Moscow during the First World War, then in Bern, and then in Lithuania.

Most of my life I spent in the diplomatic service of my country. I was diplomatic representative of Lithuania in Bern, Switzerland, and for ten years Minister Plenipotentiary in Berlin, Germany, and also in Vienna and Budapest.

In 1931 I was transferred to London. I was Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. James and at the same time I represented my country in The Hague. I was the delegate for my country to the League of Nations and I also acted as an agent of my government at the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague in 1931 and 1932.

Before World War II, I was in my country, Lithuania, as a manager of the Shell Company of Lithuania. I happened to be in Lithuania and witnessed the taking over of Lithuania by the Soviet military forces in June 1940. Then I was apprehended by the NKVD in December of 1940. I hid myself for two months and then I succeeded in escaping at the risk of my life to Germany, which was the only possibility. There I was arrested by the Gestapo because they accused me of being anti-Nazi and having been "too sharp" at the International Court of The Hague where I defended the rights of my country to Klaipeda (Memel) territory. The German Gestapo accused me also of having intention to annex Prussian Lithuania (Tilsit region).

The assistant to Himmler, Heydrich, put me in the concentration camp of Auschwitz. I was free from Auschwitz after twenty months and then I had to stay in Berlin. It was my assigned residence, and I had to report every day to the police.

In Berlin I established contact with the Lithuanian underground in my country. I visited several times and for the last time I was in Lithuania in May 1944, just before the arrival of the Soviet troops. I became the chairman of the Lithuanian liberation underground organization abroad. Then I was chairman of the political committee of the Supreme Committee for Liberation of Lithuania. When the Russian troops approached Berlin I escaped to Bavaria. There I was liberated by the Americans.

Since that time, I was working with the political committee of the Supreme Committee for Liberation of Lithuania and, since April 1947, was chairman of its executive council.

In 1949 I was on a good will mission here in the United States. In 1950 I emigrated to this country. Here I became the chairman of the Committee for a Free Lithuania, and since the establishment of the Assembly of Captive European Nations, I have been chairman of the Lithuanian Delegation to this body and I was for four years the chairman of its political committee. Now I am still chairman of the Committee for a Free Lithuania and chairman of the Lithuanian Delegation to the Assembly of Captive European Nations.

Mr. ARENS. Do you, sir, have present sources of information pertaining to the current situation in the Baltic States?

Mr. SIDZIKAUSKAS. Yes, I do. There are some official and public sources, and there are also others which I cannot reveal, so that I am quite informed about all happenings in Lithuania.

Mr. ARENS. Would you proceed at your own pace to tell us what is the situation and what has been the situation in the Baltic States since Khrushchev assumed command of the international Communist apparatus?

Mr. SIDZIKAUSKAS. The Lithuanian people consider Khrushchev, who has been and is a member of the ruling clique of the Kremlin, as being co-responsible for all the crimes committed by the Soviet Government against the Lithuanian State and the Lithuanian people. That means a breach of the Peace Treaty, the Non-Aggression Pact, and other legal and political commitments of the U.S.S.R.; military invasion and occupation, suppression of the independence and freedom; mass murders, mass deportations of large portions of the population to Siberia, the forced Sovietization of the country, and economic exploitation of the resources and manpower of Lithuania.

At the 20th congress of the Communist Party, Khrushchev implicitly endorsed the crimes of Stalin with regard to Lithuania. While denouncing some of Stalin's crimes, among them the annihilation of some ethnic groups in Crimea and the Caucasus, he was silent about the crimes committed by Stalin against the Baltic States.

Khrushchev continues the policy of the Kremlin inaugurated in the time of Stalin, which consists in the continuous suppression of political liberty, of independence and freedom of Lithuania and other Baltic States.

Even in the last article published in the *Foreign Affairs* magazine he still pretends that Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia are integral parts of the Soviet Union.

Khrushchev is continuing to apply measures tending to destruction of the national identity of the Lithuanian people. These measures are:

(a) Physical—deportations, though not on mass scale, and not permitting the people who have been deported by hundreds of thousands to Siberia to return (the number of those who were permitted to return, is insignificant); organizing and practicing of the so-called "voluntary" deportations of the Lithuanian youth for the cultivation of virgin lands in Kazakhstan—recently particularly young girls are affected by this measure; colonization by Russians imported from various regions of the Soviet Union, especially of the larger cities of Lithuania.

All these measures affect and endanger the physical survival of the Lithuanian nation.

(b) Moral—the "Khrushchevification" or intellectual decapitation of the nation. I have in mind recent reforms of education which have been now introduced in captive Lithuania under Khrushchev, where students are exempt from the control of influence of their parents and put in special boarding schools and subjugated to intense Communist indoctrination, in accordance with the precept of Lenin who once said: "Give me a child of eight years, and he will be made for all his life a Communist."

It is rather a peculiar phenomenon that patriotic feeling is particularly strong among the younger generation that has grown up in

Lithuania under the Communist regime. In order to kill and eradicate this feeling, Khrushchev introduced drastic educational reform in Lithuania and, I think, the same is also true in other Baltic States.

Then there is the distortion and denigration of history of Lithuania and glorification of Russia and of its role in the world.

Mr. ARENS. May I ask you a rather cynical question?

Are Lithuania and the Soviet Union now at peace?

Mr. SIDZIKAUSKAS. No. Lithuania has tried in vain to coexist with its Russian neighbor.

I neglected to say that, while Minister in London in 1933, on July 5 I personally signed the Pact on Definition of Aggression with Mr. Litvinov, Commissar for Foreign Affairs. We did everything to be at peace with Russia, to coexist. By entering into the secret deal with Hitler in August and September 1939, U.S.S.R. committed an act of aggression against Lithuania, and then invaded her by its armed forces. Since that time Lithuanian people consider themselves being at a state of war with Russia.

Mr. ARENS. Is peaceful coexistence with the Kremlin possible?

Mr. SIDZIKAUSKAS. Our experience shows it is not possible. Our experience shows it is only possible as long as it suits the interests of the Soviet Union.

Mr. ARENS. What will be the reaction in your native land when the Communist publications feature these pictures of Khrushchev in the White House and Khrushchev meeting the top officials in this country?

Mr. SIDZIKAUSKAS. The impact will be disastrous, if you consider that a quarter of the Lithuanian nation is here in America. About a million Lithuanians are citizens of America, and their contact with their relatives in captive Lithuania is very close.

The population of Lithuania is about three million. The hope of all Lithuanians, of the younger generation and of all the patriots, is that America will help to liberate Lithuania. It is the temper of the situation.

After what happened in Hungary, according to my information from the country, there is a great disappointment with the West. And when the Voice of America became less effective in combatting communism and Soviet imperialism, the belief in the sincerity of Western declarations began declining. I feel, therefore, that the fact that Khrushchev was received in this country as a guest and was honored as a head of the Soviet Union which suppressed the liberty of the Lithuanian nation, will have a negative impact on the morale of the captive Lithuanian people.

Mr. ARENS. Your people have seen or experienced communism in the raw, communism in action. Your people know communism from first-hand experience and first-hand suffering.

Now I should like to ask you a few questions based on that experience.

It is asserted in certain official quarters in this Nation that Khrushchev's visit here to the United States will be a good thing because Khrushchev will look around the country and see our refrigerators and see our factories and see a peaceful, happy country, and somehow decide that he does not want to pursue the goal of international communism and take over the world.

What is your reaction to that suggestion?

Mr. SIDZIKAUSKAS. I would say communism is a well-established doctrine of government and it is mistaken, in my opinion, to think or believe that one or other persons, be it Bulganin or Malénkov, would change anything. They might change eventually some methods or tactical approaches but not the essence which lies in the very nature of communism itself.

There are those who have the illusion that when Khrushchev sees the freedom in practice, that will somehow have a positive effect on his way of thinking, but I think that this expectation is totally unrealistic.

Mr. ARENS. In the past few days, Khrushchev has repeatedly, almost to the extent of monotony, called for peace and complete disarmament in the course of the next four years. Is it not good to have these protestations of peace so forcibly announced by Mr. Khrushchev?

Mr. SIDZIKAUSKAS. The protestations of peace by Khrushchev remind me of the similar protestations of Hitler before the outbreak of World War II. At each rally he always protested his desire for peace. Remember "Peace in Our Time"—paper brought to London by Neville Chamberlain and what happened then?

Protestations of peace are proper to all totalitarians. It is the same method that is now used by Khrushchev.

Russian armed forces stay in the heart of Europe. What are their present aims? Peace?

But what does "peace" mean in Russian terms? It means Western acquiescence and acceptance of Soviet conquests. Therefore, they oppose the raising of the question of Central Eastern Europe, be it in the United Nations or summit conference or other international negotiations. If this standing is accepted by the West, Khrushchev is willing to coexist with the West.

And what does "coexist" mean in Russian terms?

As Khrushchev interprets it, the present Soviet grip over Lithuania and other captive European countries is an inescapable fact of his "history"; therefore, the West has no right to touch his colonial empire. As to the free part of the world, Khrushchev is against the status quo and is for something he calls "ideological competition," meaning freedom for communism to make new conquests by subversion.

These are my remarks on the meaning of Khrushchev's protestations of peace and coexistence. These protestations are destined to mislead the world's opinion.

I submit that the word peace has been too much accentuated and misused during Khrushchev's visit in this country. What we and the world want and need, is freedom. Let's have freedom, and we shall have peace.

As to the disarmament scream of Khrushchev, there is nothing new to it.

As a delegate of my country to the League of Nations in 1927, I was present personally at the meeting where the same proposal was made by Gromyko's predecessor, M. Litvinov, who screamed: "Let's disarm completely!" Yet in the next year's congress of the Comintern the Soviet leaders avowed themselves that this was only a tactical maneuver in order to create confusion and to mislead the world's public opinion.

Mr. ARENS. May I inquire about the other side of the coin, based on your experience of communism in action?

Certain of the officialdom in this country have repeatedly, with great emphasis, announced our peaceful intentions toward Khrushchev and his international regime of Communist-controlled satellites over the world.

Isn't that a good thing?

Mr. SIDZIKAVSKAS. We are gratified and it is a great comfort for us that the policy of nonrecognition of the status quo created by Soviet Union in Central Europe has been reaffirmed, even recently by the responsible authorities of this country, and we hope that the question of the restoration of the independence and freedom of our nations will be raised in the conversations with Khrushchev, because what is at stake is the question of the European settlement and, as Khrushchev admitted, too, the political liquidation of World War II. But what does the political liquidation of World War II really mean?

There are two European problems, the solution of which is long overdue.

One is the problem of Germany—the other the problem of Central Eastern Europe.

Nine European states that had been sovereign and independent at the outbreak of World War II have been transformed into Soviet colonies. This situation is a permanent threat to peace or, say, one of the major causes of international tension.

Every European settlement must include the problem of the unification of Germany, whereby the problem of Berlin will solve itself, as well as that of the restoration of the independence and freedom of the formerly sovereign states of Central Eastern Europe, including Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia.

Mr. ARENS. What is the situation of Lithuania under Khrushchev's regime with reference to the church?

Mr. SIDZIKAVSKAS. Lithuanians, as you probably know, are predominantly Roman Catholic and on the whole very religious people. The situation of the church today is very difficult. There is no religious freedom. Some churches are open, but some were closed or turned into storehouses or museums. Thus, for instance, the famous Cathedral of Vilnius, capital of Lithuania, has been turned into a museum.

Under Khrushchev, the atheistic Communist propaganda is especially accentuated. Officially, Roman Catholic Church is tolerated, but practically its functioning is made as difficult as possible. Theoretically, people are free to attend churches, but in practice church-going people are submitted to all kinds of discrimination. Workers, employees, or members of Communist organizations, if they go to church, have to watch their step. They will be ridiculed, reprimanded, and may even lose their jobs. And losing one's job in Communist society means starvation. And yet people dare to defy this pressure and practice their religion.

Recently a young Lithuanian man, member of the Communist youth organization of Lithuania, was married in church. The chairman of his organization attended the wedding as a witness. Great was the scandal. The newspapers took it up, widely discussing the "crime" and calling the careless man all kinds of names, such as "reactionist," "blackguard," etc.

The very existence of churches in Soviet-occupied Lithuania is extremely difficult because heavy taxes must be paid by the faithful for the maintenance of the churches.

The teaching of religion is excluded from all schools; they are not permitted to possess religious books. Under Khrushchev's rule, the religious persecution has been even more intensified.

Mr. ARENS. Do you have any knowledge as to the economic exploitation in the Baltic States under Khrushchev?

Mr. SIDZIKAUSKAS. The economic exploitation is going on. Khrushchev made the "decentralization" of economics; that is what he called it, but practically it is merely a deconcentration of economy, shifting the responsibility for the execution of the Moscow-prescribed economic plan on local occupational authorities. The illusion that this measure would take more care of the needs of the local population, was soon dissipated. Those in captive Lithuania who tried to practice "national communism" in the field of economics were soon dismissed. Even a law has been issued to the effect that those who will not strictly execute the Moscow-engineered economic plan and would disregard the needs of the Soviet Union and the so-called sister republics, will be severely punished. All that means that priority is to be given to the needs of the Soviet master and the so-called sister republics and only what is left is for your own country and for your own people.

To give you only some figures. In the seven-year plan announced by Khrushchev, the Soviet Union is to take from Lithuania 26,110,000,000 rubles; and from that amount, they will reinvest in Lithuania only 12,500,000,000 rubles. That means that in this seven years 13,610,000,000 rubles are to go for the benefit of the Soviet Union. Thus, those who pretend that the situation has improved or changed are wrong, because the economic exploitation of Lithuania's resources continues to be practiced in captive Lithuania. The so-called government of captive Lithuania is composed of people who were selected by Moscow, not because of their qualifications, but rather because of their obediency to the Kremlin. They have not changed. They had been under Stalin and are still now kept in power under Khrushchev. I am positive that basically similar situation prevails in Estonia and Latvia. The economic misery resulting from the ruthless measures of the occupying power is equally a factor contributing to the destruction of the national identity of the Lithuanian people.

Mr. ARENS. If there were free elections in Lithuania tomorrow, would a Communist regime be retained in power?

Mr. SIDZIKAUSKAS. I have no doubt whatsoever that, if there were free elections in Lithuania, 98 percent—and maybe more—would vote against communism. In 1940, just before the Soviet invasion, the Communist Party in Lithuania numbered 1,500 members, and even they were chiefly members of minority groups, not Lithuanians.

Mr. ARENS. Out of what population?

Mr. SIDZIKAUSKAS. Around three million.

At the present time, according to recent statistics from Lithuania, the Communist Party numbers 49,114 members. In the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party, 20 percent are Russians. So the Communist element in Lithuania is insignificant in terms of numbers.

Because of the rather conservative character of the Lithuanian people—the word “conservative” I use in good sense—because of traditions of liberty and long independent statehood; patriotism and attachment to religion, the Communists have not succeeded in making sensible inroads. Under Khrushchev’s rule, as I said, the Soviets are attempting to apply new methods which, in the long run, if the alien occupation will last, could eventually bring about the destruction of national identity of the Lithuanian nation.

Mr. ARENS. Khrushchev, in his addresses around the country, has portrayed his society of communism as a society which can be accepted or rejected in a kind of popularity contest with freedom.

How do the Communists maintain themselves in power in your country?

Mr. SIDZIKAUSKAS. Only by Soviet bayonets and tanks. All the bragging of Khrushchev that, in the Communist system, the people are the decisive factor, is a big lie. It is true that the Soviet Constitution provides for a possibility of secession. But this is only a trick *ad usum delphini*. When one American journalist asked Stalin whether the so-called Soviet Republics could secede, his answer was: “Let them try, and they will see what will happen to them.” Example—Hungary.

Mr. ARENS. Is the free world in a popularity contest with the Communist world?

Mr. SIDZIKAUSKAS. In my opinion, there is no comparison possible of the Communist and free-world systems. The free-world system is a free society of men, where all stems from the will of the people. There, in the Communist world, the ruling clique does not need the support of the people; there is no freedom whatsoever; there are no elections as the West understands them, and the public opinion has no bearing on the rulers. Everything is ordered by dictators. The present Communist regime in captive Lithuania has been imposed by the Soviet Union and is maintained in power only thanks to the protection of the Soviet armed forces.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Sidzikauskas.

(Thereupon, at 3:05 p.m., Monday, September 21, 1959, the consultations were concluded.)

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| Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Government of: | |
| Secret Police: | |
| Cheka | 9 |
| NKVD | 9 |

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

DATE: 10/29/59

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-22169)

ATTENTION: Records Section

SUBJECT: HCUA

House Un-American Activities Committee

HCUA has prepared a publication entitled "The Crimes of KHRUSHCHEV - Part IV". This publication will be released 11/2/59.

Two copies are enclosed for the Bureau and two copies are enclosed for the New York Office.

2-Bureau (ENCLS 2)
1-New York (INFO) (ENCLS 2) (RM)
1-WFO

JAC:jea
(4)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

2-ENCLOSURE

Indexed
62-104045-1047,
11/16/59

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/15/63 BY 506 b/Apt

EX-124

REC- 62

61-7582-4329

16 OCT 30 1959

SUBV. CONTROL

Blanchard
Medford
Chase

62 NOV 17 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/15/80 BY SP6/kia/pt

ENCLOSURE

61-7582-4330

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1959
AVOID PREMATURE RELEASE

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Eye witness accounts of Khrushchev's brutal suppression of the Hungarian patriots, his diplomatic treachery in connection with the Hungarian revolution, and the present wave of terror gripping the people of Hungary are recounted in a consultation with the Committee on Un-American Activities by the former commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the freedom fighters, General Bela Kiraly, and the former mayor of Budapest, Joseph Kovago, made public today.

A synopsis of the testimony appears in the front of the publication which is entitled, "The Crimes of Khrushchev - Part 3."

Part 1, which was published on September 29, 1959, consisted of the testimony of Mr. Eugene Lyons, a senior editor of the Reader's Digest and biographer of Khrushchev.

Part 2, which was published on October 12, 1959, consisted of the testimony of 9 witnesses who give firsthand accounts of the mass murder and terror perpetrated by Khrushchev, together with authenticated photographs of a number of his victims.

Part 4 will be the testimony of the inhumanities inflicted on the people of the Baltic states held captive by Khrushchev and the international Communist conspiracy.

* * *

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: October 20, 1959

FROM : C. D. DELOACH

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 DeLoach _____
 McGuire _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

SUBJECT: Publication of House Committee on
 Un-American Activities (HCUA)
 "The Crimes of Khrushchey - Part 3,
 Consultations With Gen. Bela Kiraly,
 Mr. Joseph Kovago"
 For Release October 23, 1959

Reference is made to previous memoranda concerning the House Committee on Un-American Activities' (HCUA) publications on "The Crimes of Khrushchey." This is to advise that on October 23, 1959, the HCUA will release the publication entitled "The Crimes of Khrushchey - Part 3, Consultations With Gen. Bela Kiraly, Mr. Joseph Kovago."

There are attached a copy of the release and of Part 3 of the publication to which it refers.

ACTION:

That this memorandum be referred to the Domestic Intelligence Division for its information.

Enclosures

- 1 - Mr. Belmont (with copy of release & publication)
- 1 - Mr. Jones

CDD:ejp
 (4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 3/15/82 BY 266 Apr

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

Review indicates
 no investigative
 action required

61-7582-4339

15 OCT 29 1959

REC-138

ENCLOSURE
 Booklet Indexed in
 61-7582-4321
 3 copies of Booklet
 Filed in above

57 NOV 5 1959

CRIMINAL

Classified

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

DATE: October 26, 1959

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-28823)

SUBJECT: HCUA - Chicago Hearings
May 5 - 7, 1959

Re Chicago letter dated October 19, 1959.

The agent responsible for preparing the letters under the individual case captioned in connection with this project has been working on other matters on which deadlines existed with the result that no letters were submitted. However, more letters will be submitted at an early date with a view of completing this said project.

2 - Director
1 - Chicago
GCT:jvd
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/15/82 BY *plb/Ad*

EX-10561 54

REC-12

OCT 29 1959

52 NOV 4 1959

SUBV. CONTROL

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-349341)

10/30/59

SAC, NEW YORK (100-71330)

[REDACTED] aka.
SM - C
(OO: NY)

b6
b7c

Re San Juan teletype to Bureau, 10/29/59, advising that subpoena outstanding for subject to appear before HCUA, 11/18/59.

The Bureau is in possession of an up-to-date report on the subject, report of SA EARL F. SHANNON, 9/14/59, NY, who is included presently in the SI. No additional pertinent information has been received since submission of this report.

The subject has not been interviewed by the Bureau. In this connection, Bureau letter, dated 9/29/58, denied authority to interview him because of possibility of embarrassment to the Bureau. Consequently, no request is being made at this time.

As it is considered no further action is required in this matter at this time, this case is closed in the NYO.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/15/62 BY 5066 JH/epv

- 3- Bureau (100-349341) (RM)
1- 61-7582 (HCUA)
1- San Juan (100-5044) (INFO) (RM)
1- New York (100-115609) (HCUA)
1- New York (100-71330)

JLL:ech
(6)

61-7582-
NOT RECORDED
180 NOV 2 1959

62 NOV 4 1959

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-349341-62

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

October 29, 1959

Airtel

To: SAC, San Juan (100-5209)
From: Director, FBI (100-364135)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

CLASS. & EXT. BY
REASON FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3/15/90

Reurad 10/28/59.

Bufile shows [] was reported to be politically active subsequent to October, 1956, when he was alleged to be suffering from a []. Subsequent investigation by your office and New York indicates he traveled extensively in this country and back and forth between San Juan and New York. If he does actually have a [] it did not apparently make him immobile.

While HCUA was requested to subpoena [] in order to protect our informant, you are also reminded that HCUA was requested not to call [] as a witness. No contact with HCUA will be made in this regard.

① - 61-7582 (HCUA)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

HCUA to hold hearings in San Juan November 18-20, 1959. Subpoenas issued to approximately 23 individuals and [] among those served. In order to protect this informant, HCUA was requested to also issue subpoenas to [] but not to call either the informant or [] as witnesses. [] is a current Security Index subject who, while inactive at this time, was an active member of the Communist Party of Puerto Rico in past years.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

CCL:ras
(5)

60 NOV 4 1959

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

YELLOW
REPLICATE
MAILED

61-7582-
NOT RECORDED
199 OCT 30 1959

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b7D

ORIGINAL FILED IN

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-10441)

10/22/59

SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-47457)

THEODORE JOSEPH VINCENT
SM - C
(OO: LA)

Re Los Angeles letter to Bureau 10/15/59.

All interested offices have been advised of VINCENT's testimony before the HCUA on 8/1/59, along with Bureau instructions. The Bureau has also been advised of testimony regarding identified individuals residing in the Los Angeles area.

This case is being placed in a closed status in the Los Angeles Office.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/13/82 BY 2010/pj/pj

- 3 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
(1 - 61-7532) (HCUA)
2 - Los Angeles
(1 - 62-1664)

REH:CEA
(5)

61-7532

53 OCT 30 1959

NOT RECORDED
178 OCT 27 1959

ORIGINAL FILED IN 90

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 27 1959

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont ☒
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/15/82 BY 6062 J. J. [signature]

URGENT 10-27-59 5-10 PM NB

TO DIRECTOR FBI

FROM SAC LOS ANGELES

HCUA, PROPOSED HEARINGS OCTOBER, NINETEEN FIFTYNINE.

REURTEL THIS DATE. WILLIAM A. WHEELER, WEST COAST REPRESENTATIVE, HCUA, TODAY ADVISED THAT [REDACTED] NEITHER DURING COURSE OF PRIVATE INTERVIEW NOR IN PUBLIC TESTIMONY BEFORE HCUA INSINUATED THAT SHE WAS INSTRUCTED TO FURNISH NAMES OF ENGINEERS AND TECHNICIANS SHE CONSIDERED LIBERAL BY FBI. HE STATED MERLE BRODSKY, A PUBLICLY IDENTIFIED CP ORGANIZER IN THE LATE NINETEEN FORTIES, REQUESTED [REDACTED] TO OBTAIN THE NAMES. WHEELER STATED ANY INTERPRETATION BY THE PRESS TO THE CONTRARY WAS ONE HUNDRED PER CENT WRONG. BUREAU ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE DOUBLE

AGENT PROGRAM PAREN [REDACTED] UNPAREN BUFILE

SIXTYFIVE DASH FIVE EIGHT SIX NINE NINE. BUREAU APPROVAL

OBTAINED FOR [REDACTED] TO DISSEMINATE NAMES OF CERTAIN

[REDACTED] EMPLOYEES IN ACCORDANCE WITH MERLE

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62 NOV 4 1959

Mr. Belmont

10 OCT 29 1959

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-379506-1

PAGE TWO

BRODSKY-S REQUEST. WHEELER ADVISED EXECUTIVE SESSION TESTIMONY PRESENTLY IN PROCESS OF BEING TRANSCRIBED BY COURT STENOGRAPHER. PUBLIC TESTIMONY WILL BE TRANSCRIBED BEGINNING MONDAY, NOVEMBER TWO NEXT. EVERY EFFORT WILL BE MADE TO REVIEW [REDACTED] TESTIMONY UPON COMPLETION BY STENOGRAPHER, THEREAFTER CONTEXT WILL BE FURNISHED BUREAU.

b6
b7C
b7D

END ACK PLS

LSS 814PM OK FBI WA CRA

0

SAC, San Juan

October 29, 1959

Director, FBI (61-7582)

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN
ACTIVITIES, SAN JUAN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Re Burad 10-23-59.

Complete list of those subpoenaed by House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) is not yet known to the Bureau. For your information, however, out of the original list of potential witnesses to be subpoenaed by HCUA as set forth in your letter 9-24-59 Bureau requested no subpoena be served on Ramon Negron, Juan B. Perez, [redacted] Martiniano Aguila Segarra, [redacted] and [redacted] not be called as witnesses even though subpoenaed. (U)

As soon as such list is available, it will be furnished to you.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

San Juan radiogram 10-22-59 requested Bureau to submit list of witnesses subpoenaed by HCUA. This list is not readily available from HCUA.

GCL:mar
(4)

CLASS. & EXT. BY 506 BJB
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3/15/82

EX-105

REC-12

18 OCT 30 1959

MAILED 5
OCT 29 1959
COMM-FBI

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

- F B I -

Date: 10/26/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL - REGISTERED

Via _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (62-1664)

SUBJECT: HCUA
PROPOSED HEARINGS
OCTOBER, 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/15/62 BY SP6 BLP

On 10/24/59 Mr. WILLIAM A. WHEELER, West Coast Representative, HCUA, advised the HCUA Subcommittee held executive-session hearings in the Hollywood Roosevelt Hotel on Friday, 10/23/59. OSCAR FUSS appeared before the Committee without counsel. He invoked the fifth amendment when asked concerning past or present CP membership. He was advised to obtain legal

⑨ - Bureau

(1 - 100-328594) (RAE ALENE ELLIS)
(1 - 100-48450) (OSCAR FUSS)
(1 - 100-)
(1 - 100-259747)
(1 - 100-344872) (HARRY TANNER)
(1 - 100-)

b6
b7C

8 - Los Angeles

(1 - 100-22323) (RAE ALENE ELLIS) - NOT SE
(1 - 100-7575) (OSCAR FUSS) - NOT SE
(1 - 100-44882)
(1 - 100-20492)
(1 - 100-23555) (HARRY TANNER) ON SE
(1 - 100-58462)
(1 - 100-58033) (Wonderland Youth Center) NOT SE

JST:slb
(17)

EX 101

REC-47

12 OCT 28 1959

Approved: 13/10/59

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M

Per _____

62 NOV 4 1959

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 61-7582 433

LA 62-1664

representation, and his subpoena was continued until future date by the Committee. [redacted] represented by HUGH MANES, appeared before the Committee. She invoked the fifth amendment when questioned as to CP membership prior to 1953. She discussed the Wonderland Youth Center with the Committee and invoked the fifth amendment on several occasions during the course of her testimony. [redacted] represented by A. L. WIRIN, invoked the fifth amendment, refusing to testify. HARRY TANNER, represented by GENE KIDWELL, also invoked the fifth amendment to all questions asked of him.

b6
b7c

[redacted] who has been previously interviewed by the Bureau, furnished the Subcommittee with a complete resume of his activities in the CP.

RAE ALENE ELLIS did not appear before the Committee since the Committee was unable to contact her by telegram announcing that the executive-session hearings would be held in the Hollywood Roosevelt Hotel rather than the Federal Building, Los Angeles.

WHEELER advised the Committee hearings for 1959 ended with the executive-session hearings on October 23. The results of the individual testimonies will be furnished the Bureau under individual case captions when such information is made available to the Los Angeles Division.

FBI

Date: 10/23/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (62-1664)

SUBJECT: HCUA
PROPOSED HEARINGS
OCTOBER, 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/26/80 BY SP5 RSC/mw

Re Los Angeles airtel dated 10/22/59.

WILLIAM A. WHEELER, West Coast Representative, HCUA
advised last day of the public hearings conducted by an HCUA

18 - Bureau

(1 - 100-372593) [redacted] SF
(1 - 100-36018) (HARPER POULSON) SI
(1 - 100-404466) (WILLIAM WALLACE NORTON, JR.) SI
(1 - 100-9741) (JAMES MC GOWAN) SF
(1 - 100-388607) [redacted] EX 101
(1 - 100-365430) [redacted] SI
(1 - 100-259747) [redacted] 61-7582-4335
(1 - 100- [redacted])
(1 - 100-328594) (RAE ALENE ELLIS) Nov SI
(1 - 100-344872) (HARRY TANNER) SI
(1 - 100-48450) (OSCAR FUSS) Jan SI
(1 - 100-393752) [redacted] WMSF
(1 - 100- [redacted])
(1 - 100-271139) (FRANK LAKIN) SI
(1 - 100-17939) [redacted] LA copies (copy 1)
(1 - 100-311) (MC GOWAN) SI
(1 - 100-32332) [redacted]
(1 - 100-26534) [redacted]
(1 - 100-20492) [redacted]
(1 - 100-44882) [redacted]
(1 - 100-22323) (RAE ELLIS)
(1 - 100-23555) (TANNER)
(1 - 100-1575) (FUSS)
(1 - 100-35084) [redacted]
(1 - 100-58462) [redacted]
(1 - 100-20664) (LAKIN)
(1 - 100-22822) [redacted]

JST:slb
(36)

2 - San Francisco

16 - Los Angeles

(1 - [redacted])
(1 - 100-23897) (POULSON)
(1 - 100-34344) (NORTON)

62 NOV 5 1959

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

INDIVIDUAL CASE FILES

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LA 62-1664

Subcommittee was held on 10/22/59 at Los Angeles. [redacted] former informant of FBI who presently resides in [redacted], California, testified concerning her membership and activity in the CP and CP front organizations in [redacted] and Los Angeles. WHEELER stated that she made a satisfactory witness. HARPER POULSON, represented by A. L. WIRIN, Counsel, ACLU, appeared before the Committee as an "unwilling witness". He agreed, however, to answer any questions put to him pertaining to his own activity in the CP but refused to answer any questions concerning his associations with other individuals. He invoked the first and fifth amendments on but three occasions during the course of his two-hour testimony. He has been previously interviewed by Agents of the Los Angeles Division.

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b7D

WHEELER advised the following witnesses were found to be uncooperative:

WILLIAM WALLACE NORTON, JR., a California State park ranger at the Los Encinos State Historical Monument, Encino, California. He was represented by A. L. WIRIN.

JAMES MC GOWAN, a TV repairman from Elsinore, California.

[redacted] [redacted] from Santa Monica, California.

b6
b7C

[redacted] a Los Angeles, California

WHEELER advised executive-session hearings would begin on 10/23/59 at the Hollywood Roosevelt Hotel and would last for but one day. The following witnesses will appear before the Committee: [redacted] RAE ALENE ELLIS, HARRY TANNER, OSCAR FUSS, and [redacted] has been previously interviewed by the FBI, Los Angeles, and is expected to be cooperative. [redacted] appeared before an executive-session hearing which was held on 10/22/59. [redacted] was cooperative. He has been previously interviewed by Bureau Agents, Los Angeles Division.

LA 62-1664

WHEELER advised FRANK LAKIN and [REDACTED] were excused by the Committee because of illness, and both individuals substantiated through medical affidavits.

b6
b7c

The Los Angeles hearings by HCUA Subcommittee will conclude 10/23/59, according to WHEELER.

1 - Mr.

10-28-59

CODE

RADIOGRAM

URGENT

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO SAC SAN JUAN
FROM DIRECTOR FBI (61-7582) **4356**

HCUA HEARINGS SAN JUAN. REURRAD OCTOBER TWO SEVEN LAST. IN VIEW OF APPARENT INTENTIONS OF JUAN EMMANUELLI MORALES TO TESTIFY TRUTHFULLY IF SUBPOENAED AND CALLED BY HCUA POSSIBILITY EXISTS SUCH TESTIMONY WOULD JEOPARDIZE YOUR INFORMANT COVERAGE. UNLESS REASONS TO CONTRARY KNOWN TO YOUR OFFICE, EMMANUELLI SHOULD BE CONTACTED TO DETERMINE IF HE WOULD BE WILLING TO COOPERATE WITH BUREAU. SURAD IMMEDIATELY RESULTS THIS INTERVIEW AND WHETHER HIS TESTIFYING WILL JEOPARDIZE INFORMANTS.

CCL:SSH

NOTE ON YELLOW:

HCUA to hold hearings in San Juan 11/18-20/59. Juan Emmanuelli Morales, Security Index Subject, was included in list of those HCUA intended to subpoena as witnesses. On 10-26-59 [redacted] advised Emmanuelli has not as yet received a subpoena but indicated to informant that if called he will testify truthfully and completely to the best of his ability. Emmanuelli is employed as field representative of the International Union of Electrical and Machine Workers of America (IUE), AFL-CIO, Santurce, Puerto Rico, and will shortly

1 - 61-348666 (Emmanuelli)

NOTE ON YELLOW CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

- Tolson
- Belmont
- DeLoach
- McGuire
- Mohr
- Parsons
- Rosen
- Tamm
- Trotter
- W.C. Sullivan
- Tele. Room
- Holloman
- Gandy

NOV 9 1959
OCT 28 1959

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7D

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NOTE ON YELLOW CONTINUED:

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

take over as head of the IUE in San Juan which job pays \$750 a month. According to informant, James Carey, president of the IUE, has stated that any employees who refuse to testify before HCUA and who take the Fifth Amendment will be fired. Emmanuelli is satisfied with his job and will not take Fifth Amendment. Possibility exists that any testimony by Emmanuelli could result in disclosure of San Juan informants. Emmanuelli was interviewed by Bureau Agents in March, 1959, and at that time said he did not care to discuss his Communist Party of Puerto Rico activities. If radio contact not made this date, transmit next radio contact. Radiogram necessary in view of urgent nature of situation. (U)

NR. 282320

ENC. 1000

CK. EC

APPROVED BY EC

TYPED BY _____

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

DECODED COPY

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

☒ Radio

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

☐ Teletype

DEFERRED 10-27-59
TO DIRECTOR

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

CLASS. BY 15162
REASON-FCIM II
DATE OF REVIEW 3/15/82

FROM SAC SAN JUAN 272232

0 HQUA, HEARINGS SAN JUAN. RE SAN JUAN LETTER TO BUREAU DATED SEPTEMBER 24, 1959 CONTAINING NAMES OF PROSPECTIVE WITNESSES FOR THE SCHEDULED HEARINGS. ON OCTOBER 26, 1959 [REDACTED] FURNISHED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION: JUAN EMMANUELLI MORALES HAS NOT AS YET RECEIVED A SUBPOENA TO APPEAR BEFORE THE HQUA. HOWEVER, INDICATED TO INFORMANT THAT IF CALLED WILL TESTIFY TRUTHFULL AND COMPLETELY TO THE BEST OF HIS ABILITY. EMMANUELLI SHORTLY WILL TAKE OVER AS HEAD OF THE IUE IN SAN JUAN, WHICH JOB PAYS \$750 A MONTH. ACCORDING TO ABOVE INFORMANT, JAMES CAREY, PRESIDENT OF THE IUE HAS STATED THAT ANY EMPLOYEE WHO REFUSES TO TESTIFY BEFORE HQUA AND WHO TAKES FIFTH AMENDMENT WILL BE FIRED. EMMANUELLI IS SATISFIED WITH JOB WITH IUE AND WILL NOT TAKE FIFTH AMENDMENT. INFORMANT ALSO WAS IN CONTACT WITH FRANK RUIZ, ALSO MENTIONED IN RE LETTER AND RUIZ HAS INDICATED THAT HE IS UNDECIDED AS TO WHETHER HE WILL APPEAR BEFORE COMMITTEE OR NOT. HE STATED THAT HE BELIEVED ACTION ON PART OF THE COMMITTEE WAS DESIGNED TO LESSEN HIS IMPORTANCE IN THE PUERTO RICAN LABOR FIELD AND BECAUSE OF THIS FEELING MAY NOT APPEAR IN RESPONSE TO THE SUBPOENA. RUIZ HAS ALREADY RECEIVED THE SUBPOENA. INFORMANT FURTHER STATED THAT IT IS A FACT THAT THE HEARINGS WILL BE PICKETED BY VARIOUS GROUPS ADVOCATING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO. AT PRESENT TIME

REC-101

67-7582-4336
25 NOV 2 1959

Mr. Belmont

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

DECODED COPY

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. DeLoach _____
 Mr. McGuire _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Parsons _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tamm _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Holloman _____
 Miss Gandy _____

☒ XXX

Radio

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)☐

Teletype

PAGE TWO FROM SAC SAN JUAN 272232

IDENTITY OF GROUPS NOT KNOWN. MEETING SCHEDULED FOR EVENING OF OCTOBER 27, 1959 BY PCP TO DISCUSS STRATEGY IN REGARD TO HEARINGS. ABOVE MENTIONED INFORMANT STATED PARTY WILL ATTEMPT TO PRESSURE PUERTO RICAN DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, AND GOVERNOR IN AN EFFORT TO HAVE HEARINGS CANCELLED. IT IS THE FEELING OF THE PCP THAT THE HEARINGS WILL NOT BE HELD DUE TO THE ABOVE PRESSURE AND PUBLIC OPINION. BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED OF PERTINENT DEVELOPMENTS. ~~(U)~~

RECEIVED:

7:46 PM RADIO

8:04 PM CODING UNIT CTF

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

DECODED COPY

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

XXX

Radio

CLASS. & EXT. BY *506 b2/13*
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW *3/15/92*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Teletype

DEFERRED

10-26-59

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAC SAN JUAN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

262015

HCUA HEARINGS SAN JUAN. RE SJRAD OCTOBER 23, 1959. REURFILE 61-7582. [REDACTED] FURNISHED FOLLOWING INFO OCTOBER 25, 1959: AT PCP MEETING OCTOBER 23, 1959 PRESIDENT JUAN SANTOS RIVERA INDICATED PCP WAS DRAWING UP RESOLUTION TO SEND TO HCUA CLAIMING HCUA HAS NO AUTHORITY TO CONDUCT HEARINGS IN PUERTO RICO DUE TO COMMONWEALTH STATUS. [REDACTED] WAS PRESENT TO ADVISE THAT MEETING OF ALL INDIVIDUALS WHO HAD RECEIVED SUBPOENAS TO DATE WAS TO BE HELD IN OFFICES OF [REDACTED] OCTOBER 24, 1959. SANTOS AND [REDACTED] INDICATED THAT PLANS WERE BEING MADE TO HAVE VARIOUS RELIGIOUS, POLITICAL, AND SOCIAL GROUPS PICKET BUILDING, UNITED STATES POST OFFICE, SAN JUAN, WHERE HCUA HEARINGS TO BE HELD. ONLY ORGANIZATION MENTIONED SPECIFICALLY WAS FUPI, BUFILE 105-53868. INFORMANT ADVISED THAT AT MEETING OCTOBER 24, 1959 IT WAS STATED INDIVIDUALS SUBPOENAED WOULD HAVE SERVICES OF SIX ATTORNEYS, AMONG THEM BEING [REDACTED] BUFILE 105-292: [REDACTED] ATTORNEY WHO DEFENDED [REDACTED] NATIONAL BOARD, NPPR; [REDACTED] SJ 100-6332: ALL OF WHOM ATTENDING MEETING; AND PABLO M. GARCIA, BUFILE 100-365512, WHO DID NOT ATTEND. SIXTH NOT IDENTIFIED. [REDACTED] ANNOUNCED THAT ARRANGEMENTS BEING MADE THROUGH ACQUAINTANCE AT QUOTE EL IMPARCIAL UNQUOTE DAILY SPANISH LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN SAN JUAN, TO HAVE ARTICLE [REDACTED]

Relevant info.
included in letter captioned
7LPPR - PCP 11/4/59 TE

Mr. Belmont

Records
Place cc in
64-200-48

15 NOV 1959

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

52 NOV 3 1959

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

61-7582-

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Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

☒ Radio

☐ Teletype

PAGE TWO

SAN JUAN

262015

PRINTED CRITICIZING COMMITTEE FOR COMING TO PUERTO RICO.
BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED OF DEVELOPMENTS. ~~(U)~~

RECEIVED:

6:20 PM RADIO

6:32 PM CODING UNIT

ECD

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

DATE: 11/2/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-28823)

SUBJECT: *House Committee On Un-American Activities*
HCUA - CHICAGO HEARINGS
May 5 - 7, 1959

Re Chicago letter, dated 10/26/59.

mz

It is anticipated that additional letters under the individual case caption, in connection with this project, will be submitted to the Bureau during the current week.

id

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Chicago

GCT:fes
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 3/18/83 BY SP6/BJP

EX 100

REC-21

61-7582-4338
NOV 5 1959

62 NOV 12 1959

SUBV. CONTROL

DECODED COPY

XXX Radio

URGENT

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAC SAN JUAN

291628

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CONFIDENTIAL (U)

Teletype

Mr. Belmont ☒
Mr. DeLoach ☐
Mr. McGuire ☐
Mr. Mohr ☐
Mr. Parsons ☐
Mr. Rosen ☐
Mr. Tamm ☐
Mr. Trotter ☐
Mr. W.C. Sullivan ☐
Tele. Room ☐
Mr. Holloman ☐
(U) Miss Gandy ☐

3/15/62
CLASS. & EXT. BY *Sole*
REASON FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3/15/90

OHCUA, HEARINGS, SAN JUAN. BUFILE 61-7582. REBURAD OCTOBER 28, 1959. SJO DOES NOT BELIEVE THAT IF JUAN EMMANUELLI MORALES TESTIFIES TRUTHFULLY BEFORE HCUA THAT INFORMANT COVERAGE WILL BE JEOPARDIZED. EMMANUELLI WILL BE INTERVIEWED BY SJO IF HE HAS NOT ALREADY RECEIVED SUBPOENA. AS OF OCTOBER 28, 1959 HAD NOT RECEIVED SAME. IN ORDER TO COMPLETELY PROTECT [REDACTED] THE BUREAU IS REQUESTED TO GIVE CONSIDERATION TO SUGGESTING TO HCUA THAT SUBPOENAS BE ISSUED TO THE FOLLOWING. IT IS FURTHER SUGGESTED THAT IF SUBPOENAS ISSUED THAT THESE INDIVIDUALS NOT BE CALLED TO TESTIFY. JOSE ARMINDO CADILLA, BUFILE 100-8213. [REDACTED] BUFILE 100-258145. CADILLA PRESENTLY RESIDES 1255 PONCE DE LEON AVENUE, RIO PIEDRAS, PR AND [REDACTED] RESIDES [REDACTED] RIO PIEDRAS, PR. FROM COMPARISON OF ORIGINAL LIST OF INDIVIDUALS TO BE SUBPOENAED BY HCUA WITH INFORMATION DEVELOPED BY THIS OFFICE CONCERNING INDIVIDUALS ACTUALLY SUBPOENAED, IT IS NOTED THAT JOHN PETER HAWES, BUFILE 100-340992, WAS ORIGINALLY SCHEDULED TO BE SUBPOENAED BUT U.S. MARSHAL, SAN JUAN, HAS NOT RECEIVED SUBPOENA FOR HIM. HAWES IS SELF-EMPLOYED MAKING MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND ALSO PART TIME COLUMNIST FOR ISLAND TIMES, WEEKLY ENGLISH LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER IN PUERTO RICO. HE RESIDES AT KM 1.6, BARRIO CERTENAJAS ROAD, CIDRA, PR. ON OCTOBER 28, 1959, [REDACTED] SAC CONTACT AND [REDACTED] CONFIDENTIALLY ADVISED SAC THAT PCP PLANS TO PRESENT MOTION IN U.S. DISTRICT COURT, SAN JUAN, ON MONDAY, ~~2~~

b6
b7C
b7D

REC-7

EX 104

24 NOV 5 1959

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

Mr. Belmont

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Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. DeLoach _____
 Mr. McGuire _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Parsons _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tamm _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Holloman _____
 Miss Gandy _____

XXX Radio

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U) Teletype

PAGE 2 FROM SAC SAN JUAN 291628

NOVEMBER 2, 1959, URGING COURT TO DECLARE THAT HCUA HAS NO JURISDICTION IN PUERTO RICO AND THAT HEARINGS NOT BE HELD. ON OCTOBER 29, 1959 [] STATED THAT HE HAD BEEN UNABLE TO ATTEND THE MEETING OF THOSE PCP MEMBERS WHO HAD BEEN SUBPOENAED BY HCUA THAT WAS HELD ON OCTOBER 27, 1959, DUE TO [] HE HAS SINCE BEEN CONTACTED BY JUAN SANTOS RIVERA, PCP PRESIDENT, WHO INDICATED THAT MEETING WAS MAINLY CONCERNED WITH DRAFTING PROTEST THAT MEMBERS WILL SIGN AND SEND EITHER TO HCUA OR POSSIBLY SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. INFORMANT SAID HE WAS TO BE IN THE OFFICE OF ATTORNEYS REPRESENTING PCP MEMBERS DURING MORNING OF OCTOBER 29, 1959 IN ORDER TO SIGN THE PROTEST. HE WILL ADVISE SJO OF CONTENTS OF DOCUMENT. (U)

b7D

RECEIVED 12:47 PM RADIO

1:26 PM CODING UNIT HLB

cc Mr. Lenz

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Called Mr. Lenz 9/2

OFFICE MEMORANDUM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: NOV 2 1959

FROM : SAC, Indianapolis (100-11702)

SUBJECT: HCUA, HEARINGS, GARY, INDIANA
February 10, 1958
IS - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/15/82 BY SP6 b5 B GP

Re Indianapolis letter to the Bureau dated
9/25/59.

On 10/19/59, [redacted] of the U. S.
Attorney's Office, Northern District of Indiana, at
Hammond, advised that on 10/15/59, the U. S. Attorney's
Office filed in the U. S. District Clerk's Office for the
Northern District of Indiana the following documents:

b6
b7c

- (1) Memorandum in Opposition to Motion for a Bill
of Particulars.
- (2) Memorandum in Opposition to Defendant's Motion
to Dismiss the Indictment.

These memoranda were filed by the U. S.
Attorney's Office in the cases of the United States versus
EDWARD YELLIN, VICTOR MALIS and ALFRED SAMTER.

[redacted] further advised that there has
not been any date set for the hearings on these motions

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - Denver (100- [redacted] (RM)
- 2 - Springfield (100-9754 - EDWARD YELLIN) (RM)
- 6 - Indianapolis
 - (2 - 100-11702)
 - (1 - 100-9442 - EDWARD YELLIN)
 - (1 - 100-1623 - VICTOR MALIS)
 - (1 - 100-8843 - ALFRED SAMTER)
 - (1 - 100-9050 - [redacted])

REC-9

23 NOV 5 1959

EX-133

LAF-bjh
(12)

SUBV. CONTROL

58 NOV 12 1959

IP 100-11702

nor has there been a date set for the trial of these individuals.

The U. S. Attorney's file on [redacted] reflected that on 10/1/59, the U. S. Attorney's Office had filed the Memorandum in Opposition to Motion for a Bill of Particulars and a Memorandum in Opposition to Defendant's Motion to Dismiss the Indictment. These motions were recorded by the U. S. District Clerk's Office for the Northern District of Indiana on 10/1/59.

b6
b7C

[redacted] pointed out that there has been no date set for the hearing on these memoranda in the case against [redacted]

The Indianapolis Office will continue to advise the Bureau on the prosecutive action in these cases.

11-4-59

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/15/82 BY 40601/82

TO SAC LOS ANGELES

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (61-7582)

HCUA, [REDACTED] FORMER SECURITY INFORMANT.

REBUTELS OCTOBER TWO SEVEN AND THREE ZERO AND URTEL OCTOBER TWO
SEVEN LAST. IMPERATIVE BUREAU RECEIVE COPY OF TRANSCRIPT OF
[REDACTED] TESTIMONY WITHOUT DELAY. SUTEL IMMEDIATELY WHEN
TRANSCRIPT WILL BE FORWARDED BUREAU.

JDD:SSH

(5)

1 - 100-372506 [REDACTED]

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Press has given considerable publicity to testimony
of [REDACTED], former security informant of LAO, and quoted her as
stating she spent 15 years as undercover member of CP spying on
communists in Southern California [REDACTED]. She allegedly
testified that she was asked to supply names of engineers and
technicians she considered "liberal." Latel 10-27-59 advised that
[REDACTED] neither during private interview nor in public testimony
before HCUA, according to William A. Wheeler, west coast representa-
tive HCUA, insinuated she was instructed to furnish names of
engineers and technicians she considered "liberal" by FBI. Wheeler
said public testimony to be transcribed beginning 11-2-59 and
LAO stated thereafter context would be furnished to Bureau. In
view of necessity to have complete facts re this testimony, LA is
being requested to advise when it will be furnished to Bureau.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

INITIALED
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

NOV 4 1959

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Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 4 1959 *nt*

TELETYPE

URGENT 11-4-59 3-09 PM NH
TO SAC LOS ANGELES
FROM DIRECTOR 1P

HCUA, [REDACTED] FORMER SECURITY INFORMANT.
REBUTELS OCTOBER TWO SEVEN AND THREE ZERO AND URTEL OCTOBER TWO
SEVEN LAST. IMPERATIVE BUREAU RECEIVE COPY OF TRANSCRIPT OF
[REDACTED] TESTIMONY WITHOUT DELAY. SUTEL IMMEDIATELY WHEN
TRANSCRIPT WILL BE FORWARDED BUREAU.

END ACK PLS
OK FBI LA PR

V

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b7C
b7D

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: November 2, 1959

FROM : C. D. DeLoach *Job*

arbr

| | |
|---------------|-------|
| Tolson | _____ |
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SUBJECT: HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
HEARINGS, NOVEMBER, 1959

There is attached a copy of a press release issued by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) today concerning public hearings which the Committee will hold in New York City on November 16 and 17, and in San Juan, Puerto Rico on November 18, 19 and 20 respecting interlocking communist activities among Puerto Rican nationality groups in New York City and in Puerto Rico which Congressman Francis E. Walter announced today.

ACTION:

That this be referred to the Domestic Intelligence Division for their information.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/13/62 BY SP6/bj/Bpt

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Belmont, Enclosure

CDD:sak *gk*
(3)

ENCLOSURE

REG-13

EX 100

61-7582-4342
23 NOV 5 1959

SUBV. CONTROL

58 NOV 12 1959

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1959

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Committee on Un-American Activities will conduct public hearings in New York City on November 16th and 17th and in San Juan, Puerto Rico on November 18th, 19th and 20th respecting interlocking Communist activities among Puerto Rican nationality groups in New York City and in Puerto Rico, Congressman Francis E. Walter (D-Pa.), Chairman of the Committee announced today.

Preliminary investigation of the Committee indicates that the Communist conspiracy has established conduits between Communist cells in Puerto Rico and in Puerto Rican nationality groups in New York City, Mr. Walter stated.

Communist propagandists may attempt to convey the impression that the Committee is investigating Puerto Ricans enmasse. The truth, however, is that like most Americans the overwhelming majority of the Puerto Ricans are loyal and strongly anti-Communist; but the Communist conspiratorial apparatus is dedicated to penetrate every group or area where it can gain a foothold. Once having established a beachhead, the trained Communist zealots wield an influence far disproportionate to their numbers in the total war which communism is waging against freedom everywhere, Mr. Walter continued.

The subcommittee which will conduct the hearings consists of Congressman William M. Tuck (D-Va.), Congressman Morgan M. Moulder (D-Mo.), and Congressman Gordon H. Scherer (R-Ohio).

The hearings in New York City will be conducted in the Federal Court House in Foley Square and will begin at 10:00 a.m. on November 16, 1959.

The hearings in San Juan will be conducted in the U. S. Court House, Post Office Building beginning at 10:00 a.m. on November 18th.

* * *

61-7582-4342
ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. Lenz

CODE ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) 11-3-59
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE URGENT

RADIOGRAM

TO: SAC, SAN JUAN REC-23
FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

CLASS. & EXT. BY 596 b1 Bpt
REASON FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3/13/92

HCUA HEARINGS SAN JUAN. REURAD? NOVEMBER TWO LAST. IN VIEW OF
WIDESPREAD PUBLICITY BEING GIVEN HEARINGS IN SJ AND POSSIBILITY OF
EMBARRASSMENT TO BUREAU, DISCONTINUE ATTEMPTS TO INTERVIEW JUAN
EMMANUELLI MORALES UNTIL HEARINGS COMPLETED. SUBMIT APPROPRIATE
RECOMMENDATIONS THEREAFTER.

CCL:kmo
(4)

NR. 631831

ENC.

CK.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

HCUA to hold hearings in San Juan 11/18-20/59. Emmanuelli,
Security Index subject, is included in list of those HCUA intended
to subpoena as witnesses. [redacted] advised Emmanuelli has not as
yet received a subpoena but indicated that, if called, he will testify
truthfully and completely to the best of his ability. Emmanuelli
is employed as field representative of the International Union of
Electrical and Machine Workers of America (IUE), AFL-CIO, Santurce,
Puerto Rico, and will shortly take over as head of the IUE in San Juan
which job pays \$750 a month. According to [redacted], James Carey,
president of the IUE, has stated that any employees who refuse to
testify before HCUA and who take the Fifth Amendment will be fired.
Emmanuelli is satisfied with his job and will not take the Fifth
Amendment. Consideration was given to interviewing Emmanuelli to
possibly turn him and insure against possibility of his testimony
jeopardizing the security of our informants in San Juan. However,
by radiogram 10-29-59, San Juan stated it does not believe any
testimony by Emmanuelli before HCUA would jeopardize its informant
coverage. The Communist Party of Puerto Rico has enrolled the aid

NOTE ON YELLOW CONTINUED PAGE TWO

RADIO

DCI:61-348666 (Emmanuelli)

60 NOV 12 1959

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Tolson
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Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

CONFIDENTIAL

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-348666

RADIOGRAM TO SAN JUAN
RE: HCUA, SAN JUAN

NOTE ON YELLOW CONTINUED:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

of ~~many~~ independence organizations in San Juan to assist in picketing HCUA hearings and possibility exists that 80 per cent of the students at the University of Puerto Rico will also participate. In view of Emmanuelli's position with IUE and widespread publicity being given hearings, it is felt that interview with Emmanuelli should be held in abeyance until the hearings are completed to insure no embarrassment results to Bureau through Emmanuelli's unpredictable behavior if approached by Bureau Agents at this time. Radiogram necessary in view of urgent nature of situation. ~~If radio contact not made this date, transmit next radio contact.~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

DECODED COPY

XXX Radio

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) ☐

Teletype

DEFERRED

11-2-59

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAC, SAN JUAN

022059

HCUA, SAN JUAN. REMYRAD OCTOBER 29, 1959. USM, SAN JUAN ADVISED THIS DATE THAT SUBPOENAS HAD BEEN RECEIVED BY HIM FOR JOHN PETER HAWES, BUFILE 100-340992, [REDACTED] BUFILE 100-258145, AND JOSE CADILLA PEREZ, BUFILE 100-8213. SUBPOENA NOT RECEIVED FOR JUAN EMANUELLI TO DATE FROM USM, NY. ATTEMPTS BEING MADE TO INTERVIEW. [REDACTED] ADVISED OCTOBER 31, 1959, THAT AT PCP MEETING OCTOBER 30, 1959, FOLLOWING INFORMATION DEVELOPED: JUAN SANTOS RIVERA INDICATED WOULD BE NECESSARY TO RAISE \$1,000 TO DEFRAY EXPENSES IN CONNECTION WITH HCUA HEARINGS. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] BUFILE 105-69724, WHO ALTHOUGH NOT MEMBER OF PCP HAS DECIDED TO QUOTE GO ALONG WITH THEIR VIEWS ON HEARINGS UNQUOTE AND WHO HAS ATTENDED PCP MEETINGS SINCE RECEIPT OF SUBPOENA, STATED THAT FUPI, BUFILE 105-53868, MPI, BUFILE 105-74715, PIP, BUFILE 100-205249, AND APU, BUFILE 105-75842, AS WELL AS OTHER ORGANIZATIONS HAVE DECIDED TO ASSIST IN PICKETING OF HCUA HEARINGS. [REDACTED] INDICATED IT IS EXPECTED THAT 80 PER CENT OF STUDENTS AT UNIVERSITY OF PUERTO RICO WILL ALSO PARTICIPATE. JOSE ENAMORADO SUESTA, BUFILE 100-4503, STATED THAT NPPR, BUFILE 62-7721, WILL LEND LOUDSPEAKERS TO PICKETERS. [REDACTED] ADVISED THAT PCP MEMBERS WHO RECEIVED SUBPOENAS MET WITH ATTORNEY [REDACTED] OCTOBER 29, 1959, AND PRESENTED THEIR RESOLUTION WHICH MAINLY CONSISTS OF STATEMENTS TO THE EFFECT THAT HCUA HAS NO JURISDICTION IN PR AND THAT HEARINGS UNCONSTITUTIONAL. [REDACTED] ALSO INDICATED

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ EX 109

REC-23

15 NOV 4 1959

Mr. Belmont

DECODED COPY

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Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. DeLoach _____
 Mr. McGuire _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Parsons _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tamm _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Holloman _____
 Miss Gandy _____

☒ **Radio**

☐ **Teletype**

PAGE TWO, SAN JUAN 022059

THAT [REDACTED] BUFILE 100-417870, WHO HAS
 PROGRAM ON RADIO STATION WRIO, RIO PAEDRAS, PR, HAS OFFERED FUPI
 15 MINUTES ON PROGRAM TO PROPAGANDIZE AGAINST HEARINGS. BUREAU
 WILL BE ADVISED OF DEVELOPMENTS. (U)

RECEIVED: 10:35 PM RADIO

10:56 PM CODING UNIT JAL

b6
 b7c

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

DECODED COPY

Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. McGuire _____
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Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

☒ Radio☐ Teletype~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

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URGENT

11-3-59

CLASS. & EXT. BY
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 11/15/92

EAGLE GARDNER

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAC, SAN JUAN 032100

HCUA, HEARINGS SAN JUAN. REBURAD OCTOBER 28 LAST.
JUAN EMMANUELLI MORALES INTERVIEWED ON NOVEMBER 2, 1959,
AND WAS UNCOOPERATIVE. STATED HE WAS TIRED OF BEING
HARRASSED AND THAT AGENTS HAD NO RIGHT HERE, PRESUMABLY
MEANING THE ISLAND. EMMANUELLI BECAME VERY UPSET AND
LOUD AND USED PROFANE AND OBSCENE LANGUAGE. EMMANUELLI
SEEMED EXTREMELY NERVOUS AND OVERWROUGHT AND AT TIMES
INCOHERENT PROBABLY DUE TO HIS FEELING THAT HE WILL
RECEIVE A SUBPOENA TO APPEAR BEFORE THE HCUA. [REDACTED]
NOW BELIEVES THAT IF EMMANUELLI TESTIFIES TRUTHFULLY IT
WILL ONLY BE BECAUSE HE FEARS LOSS OF HIS JOB IF HE
TESTIFIES OTHERWISE. EMMANUELLI HAS NOT AS YET RECEIVED
A SUBPOENA. (U)

RECEIVED: 6:08 PM RADIO

6:23 PM CODING UNIT

MLL

Mr. Belmont

EX 101

REC-7

61-7582-4344

23 NOV 6 1959

cc Baumgardner

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

62 NOV 12 1959

1 - Mr. Coleman

SAC, New York

November 6, 1959

Director, FBI (61-7582)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
INFORMATION CONCERNING**

The House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) in a release for November 2, 1959, shows the HCUA will conduct public hearings in New York City on November 16 and 17, 1959. The release shows that preliminary investigation of the HCUA indicates that the communist conspiracy has established "conduits" between communist cells in Puerto Rico and Puerto Rican nationality groups in New York City.

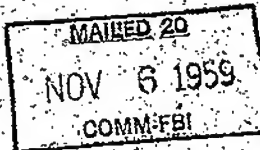
Copy of the release is enclosed.

Furnish Bureau any information in your possession concerning this and also furnish Bureau any information you receive concerning the results of the scheduled HCUA hearings.

Enclosure

1 - 62-7721 (NPPR)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/15/62 BY 28601A/601-
EX. 138



REC-42

61-7582-4345

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
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Sullivan _____
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Holloman _____
Gandy _____

TC:pab:ras
(5)

58 NOV 13 1959

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 61-7721-1

64-230-40

DECLASSIFIED BY SP6 SJA
ON 3/15/82

Date: November 4, 1959

To: Mr. J. Conclik Moore
Director
Division of Security
Department of the Interior
Washington 25, D. C.

BY COURTESY SERVICE

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: COMMUNIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO
INTERNAL SECURITY - CALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/15/82 BY SP6 SJA

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that on October 23, 1959, Juan Santos Rivera, president of the Communist Party of Puerto Rico (CP), prepared a resolution to send to the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA), which claimed the HCUA has no authority to conduct hearings in Puerto Rico due to Puerto Rico's commonwealth status. Santos has indicated that plans were being made to have various religious, political and social groups picket the United States Post Office Building in San Juan, Puerto Rico, where the HCUA hearings are to be held on November 18-23, 1959.

According to the source, the individuals who have been subpoenaed to appear before the HCUA will have at least six attorneys. The source advised that it had been announced that arrangements were being made to have an article printed in "El Imparcial," a San Juan, Puerto Rico daily newspaper, criticizing the HCUA for holding hearings in Puerto Rico.

According to a Washington News Service release dated October 31, 1959, the HCUA is investigating alleged links between communists in Puerto Rico and "reds" in Puerto Rican nationality groups in New York City.

1 - Office of Security
Department of State

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McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

1 - 61-7582 (HCUA)

1 - San Juan

60 NOV 12 1959
IC:djw (15)

(By Form 0-6, same date)

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW, PAGE TWO

YELLOW
DUPLICATE
NOV 4 1959
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NOT RECORDED
46 NOV 6 1959

MAIL ROOM ☐TELETYPE UNIT ☐

CONFIDENTIAL

(U)

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Mr. J. Cordell Moore

- 1 - Director
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

- 1 - Mr. U. E. Baughman
Chief
U. S. Secret Service
Treasury Department
Washington 25, D. C.

BY COURIER SERVICE

- 1 - Director of Naval Intelligence

- 1 - Office of Special Investigations
Air Force

- 1 - Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence
Department of the Army

Attention: Chief, Security Division

NOTE ON YELLOW:

San Juan is following the HCUA hearings scheduled in Puerto Rico and will keep the Bureau advised. Memorandum classified "~~Confidential~~" since data reported from confidential informants could reasonably result in their identification and compromise their future effectiveness.

2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

November 6, 1959

AIRTEL

To: SAC, Houston

From: Director, FBI

CLASS. & EXT. BY
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3/15/92

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES (HCUA), MISCELLANEOUS
INFORMATION CONCERNING (INTERNAL SECURITY)

ReBulet 9-4-59.

The HCUA has again indicated a desire to use [redacted] as a witness. Since informant, according to Bufile, has been unable to attend Communist Party (CP) meetings due to suspicion attached to him by Party, thoroughly review and analyze his situation and consider the following: 1) whether informant can strengthen his position in Party circles by receiving a subpoena and following dictates of Party regarding testifying. It appears that if informant is to ever become reactivated he must be subpoenaed as all Party members in Houston will probably be called by the Committee. Lack of subpoena for informant will only further enhance suspicion against him. 2) If informant cannot for personal reasons permit exposure as a communist or possibility of reactivation is too remote to consider number one above, furnish your recommendations as to possibility of informant appearing as witness denouncing the Party and causing considerable disruption as a result. (U)

Suairtel your views and recommendations by return mail.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

HCUA contemplates hearings in Texas in near future. Informant, [redacted] is one of individuals whom Committee decided to subpoena. Memorandum Baumgardner to Belmont 9-3-59 recommended that Committee be contacted and told the Bureau does not desire informant be called as witness. Such was done. Mr. E. C. Kemper has advised that Committee representative has indicated that they

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Holloman _____
Gandy _____

JDD:ssh

(50)

58 NOV 12 1959

NOTE CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

MAILED 10
NOV - 6 1959
COMM-FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NOV 9 1959

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Airtel to Houston
RE: HCUA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

would like to call informant as they understand from their source that he is under suspicion by the Party and has not been permitted to attend any meetings recently as a result. Bufile indicates that another Party member in Houston in order to cover up a breach of Party discipline on his part hinted to other members informant might be working for the FBI. Informant called meeting of his local club to bring charges against the accusing member of Party. As a result the district organizer told the members to keep away from our informant. There has been little activity recently in Houston and no meetings have been held but there has been some suspicion directed to the informant. According to Houston, the informant has been [redacted] Negro CP members who have been ignored and neglected by the white leadership. Houston feels that if any attempt is made to reactivate the Negro element of the CP, informant will be able to re-establish himself. It is felt we should explore with Houston the possibility of informant strengthening his position in Party circles by also receiving a subpoena as all other members will, and in the alternative coming out and publicly denouncing the Party as a disruptive tactic. Upon receipt of Houston's recommendation, we will consider which is the best course of action to take in this matter. (X) (U)

b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

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 Gandy _____

☒ XX

Radio

☐

Teletype

URGENT

11-5-59

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAC, LOS ANGELES

051824

HQUA, [REDACTED] FORMER SECURITY INFORMANT.
 RE LOS ANGELES AIRTEL NOVEMBER 3, 1959. [REDACTED]
 TESTIMONY WILL BE OBTAINED THURSDAY, [REDACTED]
 PHOTOSTATED AND FORWARDED BUREAU AMSD FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6,
 1959.

b6
 b7C
 b7D

RECEIVED:

2:54 PM RADIO

3:03 PM CODING UNIT

MLL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 3/15/82 BY SDO b1/b2

ORIGINAL FILED IN 65-372576-28

178
 52 NOV 13 1959

61-7582-
 NOT RECORDED
 172 NOV 12 1959

1 DATE 01-22-2015

1 F21M98K34

1 - Mr. Rozamus

November 6, 1959

(U)

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP6 - [signature]

REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2

DATE OF REVIEW 3/15/92

✓
To: SAC, Houston (100-9733)
Dallas
Chicago City
San Antonio

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

From: Director, FBI (100-7552)

RE: COMMUNIST IN INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION (CICA), INTERNATIONAL
REVOLUTIONARY FRONT (IRF) (CIVIL RIGHTS)

In connection with possible housing of Houston, the
FBI has requested attention of a number of individuals who may be
subversive. Three of these individuals are: [redacted]
[redacted] former secretary of the Houston City, [redacted]
[redacted] as a secretary of the [redacted] in
June, 1959; and [redacted] former secretary of the San
Antonio Office. (U)

b6
b7C
b7D

Dallas Office and Texas Division within Houston
territory and that [redacted] office in [redacted]
territory, [redacted] (U)

Houston and Dallas Offices should advise [redacted] concerning
[redacted] [redacted] to determine whether
[redacted] of other individuals would [redacted] any current
[redacted] or investigation. Details should be furnished to the
[redacted] (U)

City

Houston and Chicago/Cleveland should contact [redacted] and
[redacted] respectively, and advise them that they may be
subversive on possible [redacted] by a Government committee and
they must decide for themselves whether to testify. If they decide
to cooperate with the Committee they should be clearly instructed
that they must be truthful, factual and not embellish any statements.
Also, they should be informed that although they may be subversive
the [redacted] will not furnish their names to the Committee for [redacted] (U)

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Holloman _____
Gandy _____

MJR:ssh

(12)

58 NOV 12 1959

MAIL ROOM ☒TELETYPE UNIT ☐

EX-136

REC-42

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW, PAGE TWO

MAILED 10

NOV - 6 1959

COMM-FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

Airtel to Houston
RE: HCUA
61-7582

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

San Antonio Office should advise the Bureau whether use of [] as a witness would jeopardize any informant or investigation, and furnish Bureau appropriate recommendation as to making [] available as a witness to HCUA. Appropriate consideration should be given to possibility that if other Communist Party (CP) members are subpoenaed and [] is not subpoenaed, it may cast suspicion upon him as being an informant. Ascertain if informant testifies whether he will disclose his identity as an informant or whether the informant by following dictates of Party regarding testifying can strengthen his position in Party circles. (U)

b7D

In view of the small number of Party members in Texas, it appears that an HCUA hearing might well expose all of the informants in that area. Houston and San Antonio Offices should carefully evaluate this possibility and immediately advise Bureau what the over-all effect of HCUA hearing at Houston would have on our investigations of security matters and on our informant coverage. (U)

*Offices receiving this communication should furnish pertinent information to the Bureau within five days of the receipt of this communication. The current addresses of the individuals involved should be included.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

HCUA furnished Bureau list of 17 names of persons whose addresses were desired in connection with possible hearings. Four of these are former or current informants. One of these, [] has been handled by separate communication. Former [] is [], also known as []. (U)

b6
b7C
b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

1 Mr. Higgins

11-9-59

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO: SAC, SAN ANTONIO

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

HCUA; MISC; INFORMATION CONCERNING (SUBVERSIVE CONTROL). REBUAIRTEL
NOVEMBER SIX, ONE NINE FIVE NINE. IN CONNECTION WITH POSSIBLE
HEARINGS AT HOUSTON, THE FOLLOWING ADDITIONAL INDIVIDUALS MAY BE
SUBPOENAED. JOHN STANFORD, [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Instructions relative to handling these cases previously
furnished field.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/18/62 BY SP6 b1/epk

EX 100

HPH:bnd

(3)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

REC-38

61-7582-4348
4 NOV 10 1959

NOV 9 1959
TELETYPE

Tolson _____
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Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

62 NOV 16 1959

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Mr. Higgins

PLAIN TEXT

11-9-59

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO: SAC, DALLAS

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

HCUA; MISC; INFORMATION CONCERNING (SUBVERSIVE CONTROL). REBUAIRTEL
NOVEMBER SIX, ONE NINE FIVE NINE. IN CONNECTION WITH POSSIBLE
HEARINGS AT HOUSTON, THE FOLLOWING ADDITIONAL INDIVIDUALS MAY BE
SUBPOENAED.

b6
b7c

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Instructions relative to handling these cases previously
furnished field.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/15/82 BY 606 b/Bpt

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

REC- 38

61-7582-4349

NOV 9 1959

NOV 10 1959

TELETYPE

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(3) bnd

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DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
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Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

53 NOV 13 1959

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

F B I

Date: 11/3/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (62-1664)

RE: HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN
ACTIVITIES PROPOSED HEARINGS,
OCTOBER, 1959

ReButel, 10/30/59.

Arrangements have been perfected through the cooperation of WILLIAM A. WHEELER, West Coast Representative, HCUA, to secure carbon copy of the testimony of [redacted] former security informant, Los Angeles, from Polk and Associates, official transcribers, on Thursday, 11/5/59. The testimony, consisting of approximately 75 pages, will be immediately photostated and forwarded to the Bureau on Friday, 11/6/59.

b6
b7C
b7D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/82 BY SP6 b/Ago

4 - Bureau
(1 - 100-372506 [redacted])
2 - Los Angeles
[redacted]

JST:ba
(6)

REC-38

NOV 5 1959

SUBV. CONTROL

58 NOV 16 1959

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M

Per _____

100-372506-1
COPY FILED IN

DECODED COPY

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. DeLoach _____
 Mr. McGuire _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Parsons _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tamm _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Holloman _____
 Miss Gandy _____

☒ **Radio**

☐ **Teletype**

DEFERRED

11-6-59

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAC SAN JUAN

061533

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 3/15/62 BY SP6 BPT
 [Signature]

HCUA HEARINGS SAN JUAN. BUFILE 61-7582. ON NOVEMBER 5 LAST
 [REDACTED] HCUA INVESTIGATOR, VISITED THE SAN JUAN
 OFFICE APPARENTLY ONLY TO LET THE SAN JUAN OFFICE KNOW THAT
 HE WAS IN PUERTO RICO. INDICATED HE WOULD BE HERE UNTIL NOON,
 NOVEMBER 6. INDICATED THAT AS OF NOW HAS NO QUOTE FRIENDLY
 WITNESSES UNQUOTE AVAILABLE FROM PUERTO RICO FOR HEARINGS.
 STATED THAT PROBABLY WOULD SUBPOENA [REDACTED] FORMER
 NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT INFORMANT. FURTHER STATED
 THAT FIRST DAY AND HALF OF HEARINGS WOULD BE EXECUTIVE SESSION
 AND CONTEMPLATED CALLING JUAN EMMANUELLI MORALES, JUAN ANTONIO
 CORREJER IF AVAILABLE AND FRANK RUIZ. [REDACTED] STATED NO
 ADDITIONAL SUBPOENAS BEING ISSUED.

b6
 b7C
 b7D

RECEIVED

11:18 AM RADIO

12:06 PM CODING UNIT HLB

Mr. Belmont

REC- 62

61-7582-4351

EX-136

13 NOV 9 1959

53 NOV 13 1959

Mr. Higgins

11-9-59

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO: SAC, HOUSTON

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

HCUA; MISC; INFORMATION CONCERNING (SUBVERSIVE CONTROL). REBUAIRTEL
NOVEMBER SIX, ONE NINE FIVE NINE. IN CONNECTION WITH POSSIBLE
HEARINGS AT HOUSTON, THE FOLLOWING ADDITIONAL INDIVIDUALS MAY BE
SUBPOENAED. [REDACTED]

EZRA SCHACHT, FRED ESTES, [REDACTED]

b6
b7c

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Instructions relative to handling these cases previously
furnished field.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/16/99 BY SP-10 bJA/pt

REC-38

61-7582-4352

EX-133

4 NOV 10 1959

HPH:bnd

Tolson (3) bud
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holman
By

52 NOV 16 1959

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRANSLATION FROM THE SPANISH

EL MUNDO
San Juan, Puerto Rico
November 2, 1959
Page 1, Col. 6
Page 13, Col. 7

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/13/82 BY SP-6 JH

SUMMONED BY ANTI-RED COMMITTEE
THEY WILL OPPOSE HEARINGS BECAUSE OF
LACK OF JURISDICTION

By [REDACTED]

b6
b7c

Six of the persons who have been summoned to appear in the hearings to be held here by the House Committee on Un-American Activities on November 18 and 19 will present a motion to the Federal Congress this week, asking that the said hearings be dismissed for lack of jurisdiction.

The referred motion which was drawn up by Attorney [REDACTED] representing [REDACTED] JUAN SANTOS RIVERA, MANUEL ARROYO ZEPPENFELDT, GERTRUDIS MELENDEZ DE PEREZ, and [REDACTED] alleges that with the approval of Public Law 600 and the creation of the Commonwealth, the Federal Congress disposed of the territory of the United States and therefore, it relinquished all the powers it had over same.

It is also alleged that a Congressional committee only has the authority to investigate within the United States territory and that since 1952, Puerto Rico is neither a territory, nor a possession, nor a State of the United States. It also affirms that at the present time, "there is no federal law, nor can one be passed, which authorizes Congress to hold hearings of this nature about subversive activities in the Island".

cc: (2) Bureau

1- 100-6340

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(JUAN SANTOS RIVERA)

(MANUEL ARROYO ZEPPENFELDT)

(GERTRUDIS MELENDEZ)

Translated by: [REDACTED]
11/3/59

* Records

Place in

64-200-48

ENCLOSURE

61-75

4353

On this matter, the motion in question quotes several paragraphs of a speech made by Governor LUIS MUÑOZ MARIN, where he affirmed that Puerto Rico is neither a territory, nor colony, nor State of the United States.

The motion alleges that "the arrival of this Committee to the Island constitutes a flagrant violation of the pact and an invasion on the part of Congress in the sovereignty of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; all of which violates the United Nations resolution, acknowledging the new status of Puerto Rico".

According to the allegations in the motion, Congress can not come here to conduct investigations, unless it is authorized to do so by the Commonwealth Legislative Assembly.

It is hoped that the motion in question will be introduced in Congress today, Monday, or tomorrow, since it was finished on Saturday.

It was also learned that the abovementioned persons, through Attorney [REDACTED] will ask Mr. RICHARD ARENS, Director of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, to hold a preliminary hearing to discuss fully the allegations made by them.

b6
b7c

The Committee hearings will be held on November 18, 19 and 20 in the chambers of the Federal Court in San Juan, according to the subpoenas which have been received by 14 persons.

The subpoenas are signed by Representative FRANCIS E. WALTER, as Chairman of the Committee, and the people are warned that if they do not attend the hearings, they will be held for contempt.

TRANSLATION FROM THE SPANISH

EL IMPARCIAL
San Juan, Puerto Rico
November 4, 1959
Page 3, Cols. 1-3
Page 43

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/1/82 BY SP. 6 b7c

BAR ASSOCIATION
STUDIES HEARINGS OF HOUSE COMMITTEE
ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

San Juan - (By [redacted]) - If the legal attack against the hearings which the House Committee on Un-American Activities plans to conduct in Puerto Rico and for which it has already summoned a group of people is not successful, Attorney [redacted] announced that he will request that the Committee hold a preliminary hearing to discuss the topics and the framework of the investigation to be conducted.

It is also known that yesterday, Tuesday, the Civil Rights Committee of the Puerto Rican Bar Association, presided by [redacted] held a meeting to discuss the proposed hearings of the abovementioned committee and to fix the rules of same. The notice of that meeting was also signed by Attorney [redacted] of the Bar Association.

On the other hand, the motion drawn up by Attorney [redacted] in the name of those summoned by the Committee; [redacted] MANUEL ARROYO ZEPPENFELDT, JUAN SANTOS RIVERA, [redacted] GERTRUDIS MELENDEZ DE PEREZ and [redacted], alleged "that with the approval of Public Law 600 and the establishment of the Commonwealth in 1952, Congress disposed of the Puerto Rican territory and it relinquished its powers over same"; that "if this is the case, then Puerto Rico, under its Commonwealth status, has ceased to be a possession, colony or territory of the United States. This fact was affirmed by Governor LUIS MUNOZ MARIN in a speech made at Coral Gables, Florida on April 7, 1956 before the Annual Convention of the Associate Clubs of Harvard, where he stated that Puerto Rico, under its new status, is neither a possession or territory of the United States and therefore, it is not a colony".

cc: ① Bureau
1- 100-6340

Translated by: [redacted]
11/4/59

ENCLOSURE

68-2540-453

TRANSLATION FROM THE SPANISH

EL MUNDO
San Juan, Puerto Rico
November 3, 1959
Page 26, Cols. 4,5

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/15/82 BY SP6 bjr

BELIEVES RED HEARINGS IN P.R. NORMAL
-Dr. FERNOS said they would not affect Island.
(From yesterday's final edition)

By [REDACTED]

b6
b7c

Washington, November 1 - The Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico, Doctor FERNOS ISEÑ, said today that the investigations which the House of Representatives plans to conduct in Puerto Rico concerning alleged communist activities should not be considered as something which "will reflect on the Puerto Ricans".

FERNOS stated that it is "very normal" for the House Committee on Un-American Activities to investigate any signs there might be of connections between Communist groups in the Island and those in New York.

FERNOS was referring to the recent announcement that the preliminary investigations had revealed that "the Communist conspiracy had established ties between the Communist groups in Puerto Rico and the Puerto Rican nationalist groups in the city of New York".

"To my knowledge, the hearings to take place in Puerto Rico will be conducted in the same level as the other hearings held by the Committee in other places of the United States", FERNOS declared.

He stated that the statements from the Committee clarified that the group "is not investigating the Puerto Rican community as such".

"Therefore, there is no reason to interpret the fact that the hearings will take place in Puerto Rico and in New York as a reflection on the Puerto Rican people", the Commissioner said.

The statement from the Committee, issued by its Chairman, FRANCIS E. WALTER, stated that "the majority of Puerto Ricans are loyal and firmly anti-Communists".

cc. 1- Bureau
1- 100-6340

Translated by: [REDACTED]

11/3/59

ENCLOSURE

61-7582-435

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b7c

FERNOS said, "I am sure that the Committee will find the people of Puerto Rico as hospitable and cooperative as ever".

Routing Slip
FD-4 (Rev. 12-4-57)

Date 11/4/59

To

☒ Director

BU FILE # 61-7582

Att.

☐ SAC

Title

HCUA,
SAN JUAN, P.R.

☐ ASAC

☐ Supv.

☐ Agent

☐ SE

☐ CC

☐ Steno

☐ Clerk

ACTION DESIRED

☐ Acknowledge

☐ Assign Reassign

☐ Bring file

☐ Call me

☐ Correct

☐ Deadline

☐ Deadline passed

☐ Delinquent

☐ Discontinue

☐ Expedite

☐ File

☐ Initial & return

☐ Leads need attention

☐ Open Case

☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

☐ Prepare lead cards

☐ Prepare tickler

☐ Recharge serials

☐ Return assignment card

☐ Return file

☐ Return serials

☐ Search and return

☐ See me

☐ Send Serials

to

☐ Submit new charge-out

☐ Submit report by

☐ Type

Attached is translation of article appearing
in 11/2/59 issue of El Mundo, San Juan, P.R.
Also 11/4/59 issue of El Imparcial and 11/3/59
issue of El Mundo.

ENCLOSURE

See reverse side

Office SAN JUAN

61-7582

REC-40
EX-105

61-7582-4353
NOT RECORDED
23 NOV 10 1959

100% copy
11-12-59

58 NOV 17 1959

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 64-200-48-

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

DATE: November 9, 1959

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-28823)

SUBJECT: HCUA - CHICAGO HEARINGS
MAY 5-7, 1959

Re Chicago letter 11/2/59.

Additional letters under the individual case caption, in connection with this project, have been dictated and are in the process of being typed. They will reach the Bureau during the current week.

- ② - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - Chicago

GCT:ntb
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/16/82 BY *ef 6182*

EX - 135

REC-50

61-7582

4354

NOV 12 1959

SUBV. CONTROL

57 NOV 16 1959

11-12-59

AIRTEL

To: SAC, El Paso

From: Director, FBI (61-7582)

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES (HCUA)
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(SUBVERSIVE CONTROL)

In connection with possible hearings at Houston, the HCUA has requested addresses of a number of individuals who may be subpoenaed. The name Nathalie Gross was included in the list.

For information of Houston, John Stanford, [redacted] and [redacted] from San Antonio; [redacted] and [redacted] from Dallas were also listed.

b6
b7C

For the information of San Antonio and Dallas, the following individuals from Houston may be subpoenaed:

[redacted] Ezra Schacht, [redacted]
[redacted]

- 1 - Houston (100-9523)
- 1 - Dallas
- 1 - San Antonio

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/15/62 BY SP6 bja/r

- 1 - 100-347157 (Nathalie Gross)

HPH:ab:mtb
(8)

MAILED 10
NOV 17 1959
COMM-FBI

REC-8

61-7582-4355

NOV 13 1959

- Tolson
- Belmont
- DeLoach
- McGuire
- Mohr
- Parsons
- Rosen
- Tamm
- Trotter
- W.C. Sullivan
- Tele. Room
- Holloman
- Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-347157

F.B.I

Date: 11/12/59

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-115609)
SUBJECT: *Si* *from* *HCUA* INFORMATION CONCERNING
IS

Handwritten: [Redacted]
[Redacted] Brooklyn, New York, (conceal), who has furnished reliable information in the past, informed on 11/10/59, of the following to SAS [Redacted] and EDWARD J. MULHOLLAND. It is noted that [Redacted] is a self-admitted former CP member from February, 1947 to May, 1949, and has previously testified before HCUA. [Redacted] as of late, has furnished to NYO extensive information developed by him through his attendance

b6
b7C
b7D

- cc 1259*
- 3 - Bureau (61-7582) (RM)
 - (1-100-185087) (7TH WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL) (RM)
 - 1 - Charlotte (100-) (RM)
 - 1 - Chicago (100-) (RM)
 - 1 - San Francisco (100-) (HOLLAND ROBERTS) (RM)
 - 7 - New York (100-115609)
 - (1-100-135736) () (#421)
 - (1-100-129514) () (#422)
 - (1-100-95550) (PAUL ROBESON, JR.) (#424)
 - (1-100-86960) () (#422)
 - (1-100-134505) (USFC) (#422)

WIM:cam
(14)

b6
b7C

EX- 105

REC- 98

4 NOV 13 1959

SUBV. CONT.

58 NOV 24 1959

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

NY 100-115609

at the 7th World Youth Festival in Vienna, Austria.

[] relates that about a week ago he conferred with RICHARD AHRENS, Counsel with the HCUA concerning information in his possession on the 7th World Youth Festival. AHRENS stated that HCUA would hold an open hearing at NYC, on the 7th World Youth Festival, which is tentatively scheduled for mid January, 1960.

[] stated that the plans to hold the hearing are subject to the approval of the chairman of HCUA, who is presently in Europe.

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b7D

[] related that it is the plan of HCUA to subpoena older individuals, who can be readily identified with the CP, that attended the 7th World Youth Festival, such as: HOLLAND ROBERTS, of California, PAUL ROBESON, JR., of NYC, and [] of Chicago.

[] further related that HCUA plans to only subpoena those youths who were in leadership capacity at the 7th World Youth Festival, because from past experience HCUA has had unfavorable developments with youths appearing before the committee.

[] informed that it is anticipated that [] may be subpoenaed as some of the youths who attended the Festival. [] himself may testify and he is seeking to secure the services of [] of Charlotte, North Carolina, as another cooperative witness.

NY 100-115609

[] advised that AHRENS gave him an assignment to draw up the tentative list of witnesses who would appear before HCUA. [] stated he would make this list available to the New York Office upon its final completion as well as any other data concerning the proposed hearing.

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[] noted that HOLLAND ROBERTS was an American member of the International Preparatory Committee (IPC) at the 7th World Youth Festival. He stated that HOLLAND ROBERTS had been in Moscow, for the World Peace Conference held in April or May, 1959. He noted that ROBERTS was formerly a director of the California Labor School and at one time ran for a membership on a school board in California (believed to be at San Francisco). [] advised that he did not see HOLLAND ROBERTS at the 7th World Youth Festival; however, ROBERTS authored an article (as a member of the IPC) in the German edition of a brochure at the festival entitled "Greetings to the Seventh Festival".

TRANSLATION FROM THE SPANISH

EL IMPARCIAL
San Juan, Puerto Rico
October 27, 1959,
Page 14, Cols. 1-3

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/15/82 BY 2265/JP

SENATOR PROPOSES
PICKETING THE COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING
SUBVERSIVES

San Juan - (By [redacted] - Denouncing that the announced visit of the House of Representatives Committee on Un-American activities which will come to the Island next November "constitutes an insult to Puerto Rico and a violation of the most fundamental rights of Puerto Ricans and should not be allowed in silence", Senator ~~PINERO RIVERA~~ made statements calling the landing of the North American troops in Guanica in 1898 a "subversive attack".

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b7c

Senator PINERO said: "The only subversive attack in all the history of Puerto Rico has been the invasion of North American military troops into our country. And to investigate that event, it is not necessary that any committee come here; be it a committee of "North American activities" (sic) or a hearing on the imperialist policies of the United States.

"In view of what has been said, it is odd that the North American legislative Gestapo is trying to investigate supposed subversive activities in Puerto Rico; moreover when by doing this, they will contribute towards the creation of problems in the present Puerto Rican colonial administration and will emphasize in Latin America the spite of the imperialist policies of the United States towards our country.

"All this seems odd also because if the United States legislators want to investigate subversive activities, they could very well devote all their time to the endless task of studying the subversive condition of the institutions and the highest human values in the Southern part of their country.

cc. 2- Bureau - 1 3037 cel
1- 100-6340
1-105-3357 (LORENZO PINERO)
Translated by: E. Lafont
10/28/59

ENCLOSURE 4357

"It is necessary to indicate finally, that the announced investigation constitutes an insult to Puerto Rico and a violation of the most fundamental rights of all Puerto Ricans. And this should not be allowed in silence. I believe, therefore, that a protest campaign against this new intervention of the United States Congress in the Puerto Rican lives should be organized and the announced public hearings of the "committee of anti-North American activities" should be picketed".

Attached reflects statements of
Puerto Rican Senator Pinero urging
Puerto Ricans to picket HCUA hearings
in November.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/15/82 BY SP6 b10

2025 12 16 1988

Routing Slip
FD-4 (Rev. 12-4-57)

Date 10/29/59

To

☒ Director

BU FILE # 61-7582

Att.

☐ SAC

Title

☐ ASAC

☐ Supv.

HCUA HEARINGS
SAN JUAN

☐ Agent

☐ SE

☐ CC

☐ Steno

☐ Clerk

ACTION DESIRED

- ☐ Acknowledge
- ☐ Assign Reassign
- ☐ Bring file
- ☐ Call me
- ☐ Correct
- ☐ Deadline
- ☐ Deadline passed
- ☐ Delinquent
- ☐ Discontinue
- ☐ Expedite
- ☐ File
- ☐ Initial & return
- ☐ Leads need attention
- ☐ Open Case
- ☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

- ☐ Prepare lead cards
- ☐ Prepare tickler
- ☐ Recharge serials
- ☐ Return assignment card
- ☐ Return file
- ☐ Return serials
- ☐ Search and return
- ☐ See me
- ☐ Send Serials
- to
- ☐ Submit new charge-out
- ☐ Submit report by
- ☐ Type

Attached are two copies of translation of
article appearing in 10/27/59 issue of
El Imparcial.

SAC

☐ See reverse side

Office SAN JUAN

EX- 105

REC- 98

NOT RECORDED

NOV 10 1959

ENCLOSURE

62 NOV 17 1959

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

DATE: 11/12/59

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-115609)

SUBJECT: HOUSE COMMITTEE ON
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
(HCUA)ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/15/82 BY SP6 bja
CJ

Reference is made to the letter from the New York Office dated 10/20/59, enclosing a Photostat of an undated anonymous letter received by [redacted] who lives in Madison, Connecticut. This letter was made available to the New York Office by [redacted] New York City.

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b7c

There are enclosed herewith for the information of the Bureau and the San Francisco Office Photostats of a letter addressed to [redacted] San Francisco 16, California, whose full name is actually [redacted] according to [redacted]. This letter is being forwarded to the San Francisco Office since there is a possibility it ties in with the anonymous letter previously received by [redacted] a copy of which was furnished to the San Francisco Office with referenced letter.

There is also enclosed for the information of the Bureau and the San Francisco Office Photostat of a letter from [redacted] which refers to [redacted] impressions of the anonymous letter received by [redacted] which was mentioned in referenced letter from the New York Office.

EX 109

- copy placed in
file
- 2 - Bureau (61-7582) (Enc. 2) (RM)
 - 1 - San Francisco (Enc. 2) (RM)
 - 1 - New York (100-115609)

REC-38

61-7582-4358

NOV 13 1959


NHM:RAA

2 ENCLOSURE
67 NOV 27 1959

Joffman

Kilgore
Intern. Security
(Conf)D. J. [unclear]
[unclear]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/16/82 BY SP6 bja/got

ENCLOSURE 

61-7582-4358

OCTOBER
Eighth
1959

Dear

Your testimony at the House Committee hearings was fascinating and dramatic reading and, I was, of course, complemented that you quoted I did all my agitating at the time this was all being plotted but no one would believe me; said I was "hipped" on Communism and the more explicit and factual I became, the more they laughed. It was the only thing in my life I tried to "sell" that I did not put over. Even those who believed me said, "What can I do?" Everything was "up to the Government" -and I guess it is. Are they going to DO anything? We can talk all we want to. The Commies don't care. They quietly go on planning and achieving their goals. After all, this is a "free country".

Incidentally, I received an anonymous note from some woman who was very careful not to identify herself and she said she had sent you some notes taken during or after Communist meetings where she was secretary -and she wanted one other person to know she had sent them to you. She said the Communist tactic was to go ahead till someone stopped them then retreat quickly and wait and go in again and retreat again if stopped and then come back again -as many times as was necessary. They said Americans grow tired and bored with a thing quickly, want to make one effort and clean it up. The C.'s tactic was PERSISTANCE. Never hesitate to retreat but NEVER GIVE UP. I guess that's about the size of it. She said they were never in a hurry, waited, bided their time, took all the time that was necessary, however long it might be. Paid no attention to verbal denunciations. Just went right on with nothing to loose, everything to gain. She sounded like she knew what she was talking about. I suppose she is too scared to come out and testify openly and without names and dates, I don't know what good any notes would do, do you? Did she identify herself to you?

I just re-read your first long speech at the Hartford dinner, some years ago -and you covered every point fully and completely in splendid style.

You spoke before a large and intelligent audience. But with what actual result, one wonders. The C.'s action committees said nothing, never declared or even identified themselves but they went right on and threw out one good man after another and put in their subversive stooges and gradually, exactly like turmites, ate away the entire structure -almost.

This woman says they kept changing their people regularly, never let any team stay in any one community long enough to become identified; also they wanted all their people to have a clear idea of the situation in every part of the U.S. One can see how utterly futile it has been to merely talk. She said their one fear was that Modern Art would become a popular fad and lose its effectiveness as a revolutionary weapon.

They used the slum- share-cropper theme in the beginning but abandoned it for complete unintelligibility and distortion and found that by making abstraction fashionable, only for the intellectually elite, they were able to extract far more money from wealthy women. Also, association with "nice people" gave them the most ideal possible protection, the perfect cover.

Somebody ought to write a short history of this entire subversive operation. Several people have written denunciatory books against Modern art, attacking its claims as a serious art form, but nobody has ever said what was behind it all, how it came about and was kept going and why. You alone have stood up at the Capitol and spoken out -and I congratulate you with all my heart -for all the good that does. The Society of Western Art: ~~515~~ has grown to 1,000 members but with size has come increasing inertia and inaction, politically; too many cautious amateurs, frightened to death of anything "controversial", merely sitting there, smug and complacent hoping for a chance to exhibit their poor little daubs. Those who earn a living at our art, have to earn it all the time. These Commie boys have no other job than their destructive work; It's a paid, full-time job with them. Anyway, Congratulations again.

COPY

COPY

b6
b7CDear

These are the most amazing documents I have ever read. They bring out many more points than had come to my attention and constitute the very anatomy of subversion in American art! How extraordinary that this should all come to light at this late date. Their authenticity is unquestionable since so much of what she has written here coincides with what I remember of those early discussions. But she seems to have covered everything and brought out many points and explained many things I, myself, did not realize. They had not fully developed their plan when I sat in on the meetings and, when they found out I was not in sympathy with the plan, I was shut out - and was never taken into the inner circle at any time. This is obviously the real thing. How utterly astonishing that we could ever have acquired this white-hot stuff. I will present it to the S.W.A. for their information.

San Francisco is a liberal city and they early made this, not New York, their headquarters and, as a result, they have gained almost complete control here. I will have to explain that I have never become financially independent, and, although the sole support of my family and our lovely home, I have always lived from job to job. My reputation here is tops as a conservative artist and I get most of the top jobs but, they just keep us going. The only reason this has been at all possible is because, while I still maintain my integrity unchallenged, I have HAD to openly stop active fighting the reds. They killed Haig Patigian, broke his heart. Were I wealthy, and thus independent, I would give them a run for their money, believe me. But the above is, unfortunately, the true situation and I can only hope that you will understand.

I do congratulate you on resolving your difficulties though you sure have been through hell on that job. What will you do with this new

material? Is there anything new in it for you? Of course Walter must see it and she mentioned Eisenhower and Lewis. Is it publishable--without identity of the sender? Probably not. Yet I see her point in remaining anonymous. I always suspected that that "Little Rock" trouble was communist-inspired--no trouble anywhere else. But as one Commie here remarked to me, "All we have to do is start trouble; the American press will do the rest." What a situation!

New York is far more conservative and sympathetic with the standard, classic ideals in art than they are here and were I there and financially secure, I might really help. But here, they have walled me in. The SWA has close to 1,000 members up and down the coast but they have long since become largely a mass of timid amateurs, with a core of top professionals as a skeleton, all of whom, unfortunately, are in about the same position that I am, financially. No one wants to stick his neck out;; or can afford to. LIFE goes for red art but will show nothing conservative done after 1850. On the other hand, I remember a big color-spread showing the work of an "artist" who painted only with street-sweepings, gutter mud and the refuse scraped from the bottoms of garbage cans. The results were mere smears of shapeless mud but the magazine quoted some high authority as stating that these were "the most beautiful pictures that were ever painted." !!! You know the circulation of LIFE magazine. How can we buck THAT? It looks hopeless, doesn't it? How these notes can be used I have no idea. Yet I guess just getting them into the hands of high authority in Washington might at least inform some of our national figures of the true situation. Yet I have little hope for the courage of politicians in the art field. We are just a bunch of unorganized individuals trying, separately, to combat a highly organized and subsidized organization whose skilled psychologists have thought out every step! To repeat, what a situation! I don't want to sound hopeless and resigned, I'm not. But I do find myself so helpless.

Well, here, again, is a long letter. My early life was all in the East but

C O P Y

C O P Y

this was a new country and the reds got in on the ground floor and took over.

Even the Bohemian Club, after Haig's passing, admitted some red muckers!

Unbelievable, but--there you are. All I regret is that, in that Moscow show, they did not include more CONTEMPORARY conservatives.

Faithfully,

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

DATE: 11/13/59

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (138-453)

SUBJECT: HOUSE COMMITTEE ON
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
(HCUA)

REC-10

Re New York letter to Bureau, dated 10/20/59, which enclosed a photostat of undated anonymous letter received by [redacted] who resides in Madison, Connecticut.

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The last paragraph of referenced letter refers to one [redacted] of San Francisco who is mentioned on Pages 5 and 6 of the photostat enclosure. The only reference to [redacted] is a notation in the side margin of Page 5 of enclosure as follows: "Headquarters for Art Program Museum of Modern Art, N.Y. City, Museum of Art, San Francisco. Agent, [redacted] (?); and on Page 6, a notation which appears to have no relationship to other notations immediately preceding and following which states: [redacted] (woman) of San Francisco being groomed for UNESCO which she control."

San Francisco files reflect that one [redacted] was investigated in 1953 in the matter entitled [redacted], nee [redacted], aka.; APPLICANT - UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION, IEUN, "San Francisco file 138-453."

It appears likely that [redacted] is identical with the [redacted] mentioned in the photostat enclosure.

The San Francisco "Chronicle" daily newspaper, dated 12/5/58, mentions that [redacted] the San Francisco Museum of Art, has been appointed [redacted] the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum in New York.... [redacted] of the San Francisco museum, last summer after 23 years of service.... She has served in the State Department's advisory committee on art, UNESCO's museums division from 1947 to 1949, was a member of the selection committee for the American art exhibition at the recent Brussels Fair, and has been active on many boards and committees concerned with the international exchange of art..."

- 2 - Bureau (REG) (AM)
- 1 - New York (100-115609) (REG) (AM)
- 1 - San Francisco

JSA/CJM #7

NOV 24 1959

REC-74

20 NOV 16 1959

SUB CONTROL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/15/80 BY SP4 b7c

b6
b7c

SF 138-453
JSA/GJM

The above is furnished for information of the Bureau; however, it would appear that the references to in the photostat enclosure have no significance.

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b7C

There is no indication that she was aligned with any communist efforts to infiltrate the field of art.

DECODED COPY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)XX **Radio**☐ **Teletype**

DEFERRED 11-12-59

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAC, SAN JUAN 121809

House Committee On Un-American Activities

HCUA, SAN JUAN. RE SAN JUAN RADIOGRAM, NOVEMBER 10, 1959. THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES APPEARED IN THE SAN JUAN STAR, A DAILY ENGLISH LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN SAN JUAN, ON NOVEMBER 10, 1959. PUERTO RICAN PRESIDENT COMMISSIONER IN WASHINGTON, DR. ANTONIO FERNOS ISERN, REBUFFED THE CLAIM OF CIVIL RIGHTS ATTORNEY, [REDACTED] THAT THE HCUA HAS NO JURISDICTION TO INVESTIGATE SUBVERSION IN PUERTO RICO. [REDACTED] HAD FILED A MOTION TO DISMISS THE HEARINGS CLAIMING THAT UNDER QUOTE "COMPACT" UNQUOTE BETWEEN PUERTO RICO AND THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS RENOUNCED TO TERRITORIAL POWERS OVER THE ISLAND. FERNOS ISERN SAID THAT HEARINGS COULD BE HELD AND THAT STATUTORY LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES APPLIED TO PUERTO RICO. THE SAME ARTICLE STATED THAT THE HCUA CAREFULLY CHECKED ITS JURISDICTION OVER PUERTO RICO BEFORE DECIDING TO COME. THE SECOND ARTICLE SAID THAT THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION HAD URGED THE HCUA TO DISCONTINUE ITS ANNOUNCED HEARINGS IN PUERTO RICO. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE PATRICK MURPHY MALIN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, ACLU AND ROGER BALDWIN, INTERNATIONAL WORK ADVISOR, ACLU, RECALLED PREVIOUS ACLU OBJECTIONS TO CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRIES AND TO POLITICAL BELIEFS AND ASSOCIATIONS. BOTH SAID THAT PROBLEM OF PUERTO RICANS PRESENTED A SPECIAL PROBLEM BECAUSE PUERTO RICO IS AN QUOTE AUTONOMOUS UNQUOTE COMMONWEALTH HAVING A LARGE MEASURE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT. ACLU LEADERS SAID THAT COMMUNISM IS NOT AND NEVER HAS BEEN AN ISSUE IN PUERTO RICO. FOR

b6
b7c178
57 NOV 25 1959

REC-79

61-722-4360
24 NOV 17 1959~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

DECODED COPY

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. DeLoach _____
 Mr. McGuire _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Parsons _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tamm _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Holloman _____
 Miss Gandy _____

☒ **Radio**☐ **Teletype**~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

PAGE TWO FROM SAN JUAN NUMBER 121809

THE INFORMATION OF THE BUREAU IT IS NOTED THAT BALDWIN IS A
 CLOSE FRIEND OF GOVERNOR MUNOZ MARIN AND CONCEIVABLY, ALTHOUGH
 THIS IS NOT KNOWN, OBJECTIONS BY ACLU COULD HAVE ORIGINATED WITH
 GOVERNMENT. ON NOVEMBER 11, 1959, [] STATED THAT []

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 b7D

[] INDEPENDENCE PARTY AND ALSO
 [] CIVIL RIGHTS COMMITTEE OF LAWYERS ASSOCIATION ADVISED
 INFORMANT AND [] THAT HE APPOINTED SEVEN ATTORNEYS
 TO REPRESENT THOSE INDIVIDUALS WHO HAD RECEIVED SUBPOENAS TO APPEAR
 BEFORE HCUA, IF THESE INDIVIDUALS DESIRED COUNSEL. []
 STATED THAT FOR RECORD PURPOSES HE WANTED A FORMAL REQUEST MADE TO
 HIM FOR LEGAL ASSISTANCE. HE THEN SUGGESTED THAT THOSE SUBPOENAED
 WOULD NOT HAVE TO APPEAR AND WHEN THEIR NAMES WERE CALLED THEIR
 RESPECTIVE ATTORNEYS COULD INDICATE THAT THEY WERE ^{RE}PRESENTING
 THE INDIVIDUAL AND STATE THAT THE INDIVIDUAL SUBPOENAED WAS
 NOT PRESENT. PCP BELIEVES THAT IF CONTEMPT ACTION RESULTS THAT
 IT WOULD HAVE TO BE APPROVED BY CONGRESS WHICH WOULD PROBABLY
 TAKE OVER A YEAR. THIS MATTER IS TO BE DISCUSSED AT PCP MEETING
 OF NOVEMBER 13, 1959 FOR FORMAL APPROVAL BY PCP, AND INFORMANT
 BELIEVES THAT THE ACTION WILL BE APPROVED. INFORMANT BELIEVES
 THAT ALL INDIVIDUALS SUBPOENAED WILL BE APPROACHED TO FOLLOW
 ABOVE ACTION. ONE OF THE ATTORNEYS INCLUDED IN THE SEVEN IS
 [] THE PUERTO RICAN CIVIL
 LIBERTIES COMMITTEE, FORMERLY CITED UNDER EXECUTIVE ORDER 10450.
 ACCORDING TO INFORMANT PCP HAS COLLECTED ONLY \$47 OF PROPOSED
 \$1000 AND FUND-RAISING EFFORTS ARE BEING CONTINUED. BUREAU WILL
 BE KEPT ADVISED OF PERTINENT DEVELOPMENTS. ~~(S)~~ (U)

RECEIVED: 8:34 PM RADIO 9:24 PM CODING UNIT HL

CC-MR. BELMONT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

San Juan "Star" daily English language newspaper carried article 11-10-59 that Puerto Rican (PR) president commissioner in Washington, Dr. Antonio Fernos Isern, rebuffed claim of civil rights attorney [redacted] that HCUA has no jurisdiction to investigate subversion in PR.

[redacted] filed motion to dismiss hearings claiming "compact" between PR and US Congress renounced territorial powers over the island. Same article states HCUA carefully checked its jurisdiction. A second article in "Star" said American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) urged HCUA to discontinue scheduled hearings. ACLU said problem of PR was special because PR is an "autonomous" commonwealth having a large measure of self-government. Roger Baldwin, international work adviser, ACLU, who was quoted in the article is a close friend of Governor Munoz Marin and conceivably, although not known, objections by ACLU could have originated with government.

On 11-11-59 San Juan security informant [redacted] stated individuals subpoenaed by HCUA will have seven attorneys to call upon if they desire counsel. It is anticipated those subpoenaed would not have to appear when their names are called but would be represented by their respective attorneys. San Juan will continue to follow HCUA hearings closely.

CONFIDENTIAL

di

DECODED COPY

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. DeLoach _____
 Mr. McGuire _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Parsons _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tamm _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Holloman _____
 Miss Gandy _____

☒ **Radio**
☐ **Teletype**

DEFERRED 11-9-59

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAC SAN JUAN 092128

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 3/16/88 BY SP6 BJB/PTL/BJE

Re *House Committee on Un-American Activities*
 HCUA HEARINGS-SAN JUAN. BUFILE 61-7582. REMYRAD DATED NOVEMBER 6, 1959. ON NOVEMBER 6, 1959 HCUA INVESTIGATOR [REDACTED] INQUIRED AS TO THE MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION USED BY JUAN ANTONIO CORRETJER, [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED]

IN TRAVELLING FROM PUERTO RICO TO CUBA. HE WAS TOLD THAT HE WOULD HAVE TO OBTAIN THIS INFORMATION FROM BUREAU HEADQUARTERS.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE BUREAU AND FOR WHATEVER ACTION IS DEEMED ADVISABLE BY THE BUREAU, THE FOLLOWING APPEARS IN THE SAN JUAN FILES. JUAN ANTONIO CORRETJER, ACCORDING TO POLICE OF PUERTO RICO, LEFT SAN JUAN ON OCTOBER 9, 1959 ON PAN AMERICAN FLIGHT 452 EN ROUTE TO HAVANA, CUBA. [REDACTED] LEFT SAN JUAN ON JANUARY 26, 1959 AT EITHER 12:30 PM OR 1:15 PM, DESTINATION HAVANA, AIRLINE UNKNOWN. IT IS BELIEVED [REDACTED] TRAVELLED BY WAY OF MIAMI TO HAVANA. NO DEFINITE INFORMATION IS KNOWN CONCERNING [REDACTED]

IT IS NOTED THAT HE WAS MARRIED ON JULY 1, 1959 IN PUERTO RICO AND THEREAFTER BEING UNABLE TO FIND WORK, WENT TO CUBA. AT A PCP MEETING ON AUGUST 12, 1959, JUAN SANTOS RIVERA, PCP PRESIDENT, SAID THAT HE HAD RECEIVED A LETTER FROM [REDACTED] WHICH INDICATED THAT [REDACTED] WAS IN CUBA.

ABOVE FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE BUREAU AND NO FURTHER ACTION TAKEN BY SJO, UACB. FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION OF BUREAU,

[REDACTED] POPR, TODAY CONTACTED SAC, SAN JUAN, AND STATED THAT TO DATE HE HAS NOT BEEN CONTACTED BY ANY

b6
b7c

Mr. Belmont

REC-135

15 NOV 17 1959

NOV 20 1959

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

DECODED COPY

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. DeLoach _____
 Mr. McGuire _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Parsons _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tamm _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Holloman _____
 Miss Gandy _____

☒ **Radio**☐ **Teletype**

PAGE TWO FROM SAC SAN JUAN 092128

REPRESENTATIVE OF HCUA. [REDACTED] SOMEWHAT CONCERNED
 BECAUSE IN VIEW OF NEWSPAPER PUBLIC^{ITY} CONCERNING PICKET ACTIVITY
 TO BE CONDUCTED DURING HEARINGS, HE FEELS THAT SOME POLICE
 ACTION WOULD BE WARRANTED TO CONTROL PICKETS. ALSO, INQUIRED
 AS TO ANY PROTECTION THAT COMMITTEE MEMBERS MAY DESIRE IN
 CONNECTION WITH THEIR VISIT HERE. THE BUREAU MAY CONSIDER
 THROUGH LIAISON ADVISING HCUA OF CONCERN OF POPR [REDACTED]
 FOR WHATEVER ACTION THEY DEEM ADVISABLE.

b6
 b7c

RECEIVED: 8:30 PM RADIO

8:52 PM CODING UNIT RWH

Appel Advised
2:10 PM 11/10/59
eds

FBI

Date: 11/5/59

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, SAN JUAN (100-6340)*House Committee on Un-American Activities*
HCUA SAN JUAN*Be*
Enclosed herewith are two copies of a throwaway issued by the PCP on 11/5/59 which expresses opposition to the scheduled HCUA hearings.

The leaflet is signed by JUAN SANTOS RIVERA, President of the PCP. In brief, the leaflet states as follows:

It lists the various individuals in Puerto Rico who have been subpoenaed to appear before the Committee. It criticizes the hearings as part of a Fascist plan inspired by North American corporations. It further states that the HCUA is coming to Puerto Rico without having been asked to, and that the HCUA has no moral authority to hold hearings in Puerto Rico. It states their action shows a lack of confidence in Governor MUNOZ MARIN. The presence of the Committee further shows to Latin American and the rest of the world that Puerto Rico continues to be a colony of Yankee imperialism. It points out that many persons are listed unjustly as Communists in the files of the Yankee gestapo, the FBI, and that many of these people occupy important positions in the Government of Puerto Rico, in the labor movement and in the fight for the independence of Puerto Rico. It points out that the Committee hearings will attempt to determine the relationship and connection of the individuals subpoenaed with those individuals publicly known to be Communists. Up to the present time, all the individuals subpoenaed are well known to all Puerto

3-Bureau (Encls 2) (RM)
1-San Juan
TFG:aro
(4)

58 NOV 18 1959

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

INT/SEC

SJ 100-6340

Ricans as peaceful people who abide by the laws. Many of the individuals subpoenaed are not members of the Communist Party and among them are many who have always been under intensive insular and Federal investigation, who have been subjected to well known and grievous insular and Federal trials.

So far as the Communists are concerned, we are a political organization, the PCP, whose activities are known publicly and are legal. We are prepared to demonstrate that we are not anti-American. We call on all the Puerto Rican people to join the struggle against the HCUA hearings.

In the center of the throwaway appears a picture of JUAN SANTOS RIVERA.

*Shown
to [unclear]
[unclear]*

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: October 6, 1959

FROM : C. D. DELOACH

SUBJECT: Publication of House Committee on
Un-American Activities (HCUA)
"The Crimes of Khrushchey - Part 2"
For release October 12, 1959

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

Reference is made to memoranda concerning a publication to be issued by the HCUA on "The Crimes of Khrushchey." There are attached a copy of the release dated October 12, 1959, and a copy of Part 2 of the publication.

ACTION:

That this memorandum be referred to the Domestic Intelligence Division for its information.

REW:ejp

(4)

Enclosures

- 1 - Mr. Belmont (with copy of release & publication)
1 - Mr. Jones

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/16/82 BY SP6 BAP/K

and no action
required. BT

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CRIME REC.

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this mail was missing when repaired 9/18/90
by me.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 11/17/59

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-38364)

SUBJECT: HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
IS - C

On 11/12/59 [redacted] now retired and self-employed, visited the Philadelphia Office. [redacted] has dealings periodically with representatives of various Congressional Committees and has passed along information that he felt might be of interest to the FBI. He generally prefers not to reveal his sources where the information is picked up through apparently casual conversations.

On 11/12/59 he advised SA NORRIS S. HARZENSTEIN that he had been told that the Committee on Legislative Oversight during its recent hearings on rigged TV quiz shows, had developed information regarding four contestants in the rigged quiz shows who were Communists. This part of their information has not yet been publicized. Several Congressional Committees were interested in receiving and utilizing it for their own hearings. It was turned over however, to the HCUA and is now in the possession of Representative ARENDS. The HCUA plans to go into the matter and will undoubtedly hold hearings to publicize this information. It was [redacted] understanding that one of the four Communists was [redacted]. He did not have the names of the other three but said he would pass them on if they should come to his attention.

~~REPORT ONLY - COMMUNIST~~
This is furnished for the information of the Bureau and WFO. It is suggested the Bureau may desire to have inquiry made regarding such hearings.

2 - Bu (RM)
1 - WFO (RM)
1 - Ph (100-38364)
NSH:emc
(4)

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DATE 3/15/82 BY 686413 JPS



ENCLOSURE

61-7582 4363

THE CRIMES OF KHRUSHCHEV

PART 2

CONSULTATIONS WITH

Dr. LEV E. DOBRIANSKY
Mr. PETRO PAVLOVYCH
Prof. Dr. IVAN M. MALININ
Mr. NICHOLAS PRYCHODKO
Mr. CONSTANTIN KONONENKO
Mr. MYKOLA LEBED
Dr. GREGORY KOSTIUK
Prof. IVAN WOWCHUK
Mr. JURIJ LAWRYNENKO

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EIGHTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION



SEPTEMBER 9-11, 1959
(INCLUDING INDEX)

Printed for the use of the Committee on Un-American Activities

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1959

46147°

FOR RELEASE ALL MEDIA
12 OCT 1959
PLEASE GUARD AGAINST PREMATURE RELEASE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1959
AVOID PREMATURE RELEASE

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Committee on Un-American Activities today released the testimony of 9 witnesses who give firsthand accounts of the mass murder and terror perpetrated by Khrushchev, together with authenticated photographs of a number of his victims.

A synopsis of the testimony appears in the front of the publication which is entitled, "The Crimes of Khrushchev - Part 2."

~~Part 1~~, which was published on September 29, 1959, consisted of the testimony of Mr. Eugene Lyons, a senior editor of the Reader's Digest and biographer of Khrushchev.

Part 3 will be the testimony of eye witnesses of Khrushchev's crimes in connection with the Hungarian revolution.

Part 4 will be the testimony of the inhumanities inflicted on the people of the Baltic states held captive by Khrushchev and the international Communist conspiracy.

* * *

LLAMAMIENTO

¡Basta ya de Persecuciones! ¡Fuera el Comité de Actividades Antiamericanas!

El Comité de Actividades Antiamericanas, del Congreso de Estados Unidos, que preside el representante Francis E. Walter, está citando a varias personas para comparecer a unas audiencias que comenzarán el 18 de noviembre próximo. Hasta ahora se sabe que han sido citadas las siguientes personas: Manuel Arroyo Zeppenfeldt, Pablo M. García Rodríguez, Juan Sáez Corales, Ramón Díaz Cruz, Consuelo Burgos, Elicier Gurel Cuevas, Rafael Romero, Cristino Pérez Méndez, Frank Ruiz, César Andreu Iglesias, José Enamorado Cuesta y Juan Santos Rivera. Hay otras personas en lista, entre ellas, algunas que están fuera del país. Sabemos que Félix Ojeda, Jorge Maisonet y otros puertorriqueños residentes en Nueva York han sido citados para comparecer ante dicho Comité, en aquella ciudad, el día 16 de noviembre.

Estas audiencias son parte de una gran confabulación de tipo fascista, inspirada por las corporaciones norteamericanas más antidemocráticas, más opresoras y más guerreristas. Destacados voceros del gran pueblo norteamericano han estado atacando valientemente a este Comité de Actividades Antiamericanas, por las injusticias que ha estado cometiendo con significadas personas honradas y por los procedimientos más antiamericanos que ha estado llevando a la práctica.

Dicho Comité viene a Puerto Rico sin que nadie lo haya llamado; no tiene autoridad moral para hacer investigaciones aquí. Su actuación es una clara falta de confianza política en el Gobernador Muñoz Marín. Ante la América Latina y el resto del mundo, es una muestra más de que Puerto Rico continúa siendo una colonia del imperialismo yanqui, a pesar del tan decantado Estado Libre Asociado.

Es bien sabido mundialmente que para el imperialismo y las dictaduras capitalistas, toda persona o entidad que en alguna forma se identifica con las aspiraciones de las masas trabajadoras, es señalada como comunista.

Por razón de esta filosofía reaccionaria, no pocas personas en Puerto Rico son señaladas injustamente como comunistas, cuyos nombres aparecen en los archivos de la gestapo yanqui (FBI). Muchas de esas personas ocupan posiciones importantes en el Gobierno de Puerto Rico, en los sindicatos obreros, en las luchas por la independencia de Puerto Rico y en las actividades políticas de todos los partidos. A través de las audiencias del Comité, se pretende conocer las relaciones y conexiones de las personas así seña-

ladas con los comunistas públicamente conocidos.

Se pretende con las citadas audiencias, a saber:

- Frenar aún más al movimiento obrero.
- Restarle fuerzas al Partido Independentista.
- Detener el movimiento de unidad patriótica por la independencia de Puerto Rico.

- Darle instrumentos de propaganda a 1 liderato del Partido Estadista Republicano.

- Detener el gran movimiento revolucionario que comenzó en Cuba, destruyendo el régimen sanguinario de Batista, y que amenaza al resto de los regímenes dictatoriales de América Latina (Trujillo, Somoza y otros).



Juan Santos Rivera

Presidente Partido Comunista
Puertorriqueño

Hasta el presente, todas las personas citadas son bien conocidas por el pueblo puertorriqueño, como personas de paz y cumplidoras de las leyes. Muchos de los citados están fuera del Partido Comunista. Entre ellos, hay algunos que siempre han estado bajo intensa investigación, insular y federal; repetidas veces han sido sometidos a largos y penosos procesos judiciales (insular y federal) y encarcelados, y al final, a petición de los mismos acusadores, han sido exonerados y puestos en libertad incondicional.

Por lo que atañe a los comunistas, tenemos una agrupación política, - el Partido Comunista Puertorriqueño, - cuyas actividades son públicamente conocidas y todas son legales. Estamos dispuestos a defender nuestra legalidad por todos los medios democráticos. Estamos dispuestos a concurrir ante un organismo, similar al comité que investigó los derechos civiles en Puerto Rico, y en audiencia en una plaza pública contestar todas las preguntas que se crean pertinentes.

En todo momento estamos dispuestos a demostrar, con hechos, que no somos antiamericanos, ni antinegros, ni antirrusos, ni antichinos. Luchamos por dar las mejores muestras de nuestro patriotismo proletario, de nuestra lealtad al pueblo puertorriqueño, en la lucha contra el imperialismo yanqui.

Llamamos a todo el pueblo puertorriqueño, a la lucha contra las anunciadas audiencias del llamado Comité de Actividades Antiamericanas.

San Juan, Puerto Rico,
a 23 de octubre de 1959.

PARTIDO COMUNISTA PUERTORRIQUEÑO
(Firmado) Juan Santos Rivera
Presidente